

CALIFORNIA  
STATE  
LIBRARY

to be taken from  
the Library.\*\*\*

# The British-Californian

VOL. XVIII, No. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1905.

PRICE TEN CENTS.



ARRIVAL OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

(Drawn for The British-Californian by Chas. E. Basebé.)





*Spend the*  
***Christmas Holidays***  
*at Hotel Del Monte*

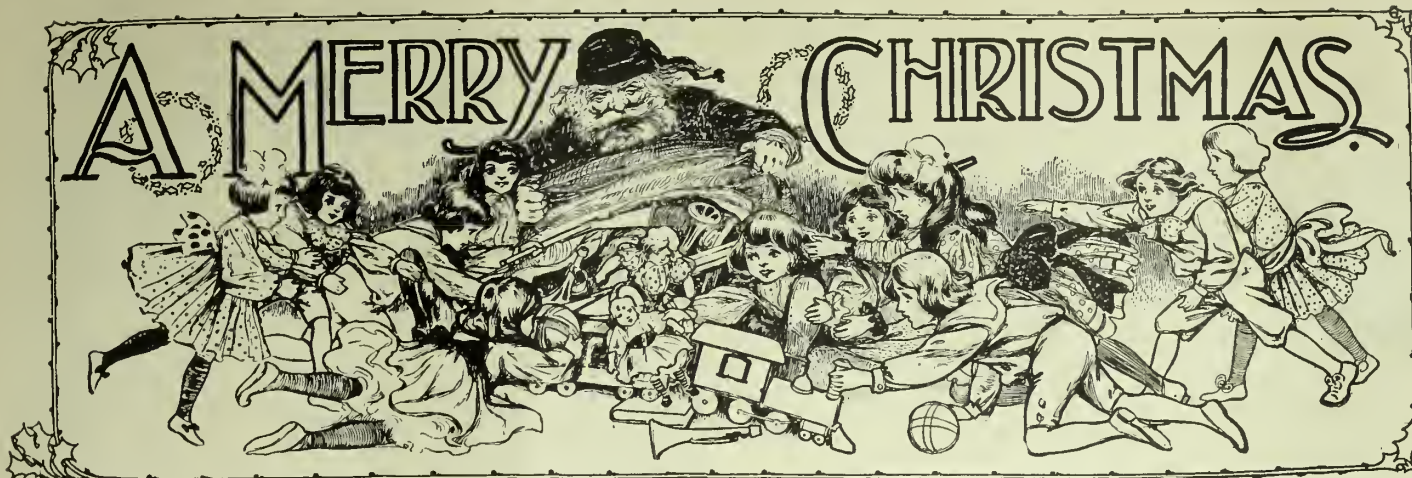
---

**\$18.00 FOUR DAYS \$18.00**

---

Enjoy the glass-bottom boats, hot salt water swimming, riding, driving, tennis and golf on the finest course in California. Special round trip tickets, good leaving San Francisco any train, from Friday, Dec. 22nd; returning by any train Tuesday, Dec. 26th. Or for the New Year holiday, leave San Francisco by any train from Friday, Dec. 29th; returning by any train Tuesday, Jan. 2nd. ROUND TRIP RATE for either of these holiday outings, including FOUR DAYS accommodations at DEL MONTE, only \$18.00. Through train, with parlor car, leaves Third and Townsend streets daily at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Del Monte 8:30 a. m. For further details, apply Information Bureau, Southern Pacific, 613 Market St., San Francisco, or address Geo. P. Snell, Manager, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, California.





### Why Christmas Comes.

Hang up the holly and the mistletoe,  
Build up the fires and let them redly glow,  
Set out good cheer in all your happy homes,  
For this is why the Christmas yearly comes.

Renew old friendships, and forgive all wrongs.  
For loving-kindness to the time belongs;  
Be generous to the poor and needy ones,  
For this is why the blessed Christmas comes.

### Religious Significance of Toys.

**T**HE familiar toys with which children play have a long and honorable ancestry. In past ages these playthings were regarded as seriously as the tools and weapons and other appurtenances of man. More than that, "they were often his most cherished possessions; they were symbols of his religious aspirations, factors in his worship, sometimes the very images of the gods themselves." So we are informed by Stewart Culin, curator of the Archeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, to whose article on the subject the approach of the Christmas season lends special timeliness. He writes:

"What a very ordinary and amusing toy is a jumping-jack! Side by side with it in the picture is placed an idol which was made by the Maoris of New Zealand. They used this idol in their religious dances, swaying it to and fro. We find the same curious object among the Indians of the Northwest; it closely resembles our toys, but is employed as an instrument in ceremonies to propitiate the gods. . . .

"A baby's rattle looks innocent and simple enough; it seems made just to quiet children; in reality it is one of the oldest and most sacred implements of worship that the world knows! When you shake a tin rattle before a baby's eyes to make him stop crying you are doing just what priests two thousand years ago did when they worshipped their gods."

Up on the great plateau of Tibet, Buddhist priests in strange garments still shake a gruesome rattle, made of two human skulls covered with parchment, when they want to drive out evil spirits or to call attention to their prayers. The well-known child's "hobby-horse" is an almost exact imitation of a toy horse used by the Sioux Indians in their war-dances, and invested with sanctity by their "medicine men." We quote further:

"The 'scissors' toy, made of jointed slats, is sold on the streets everywhere, and when it has a clown's head which suddenly grows into a long-jacketed man it is very funny. But how different the first use of this toy! Would you believe it, and isn't it very strange, that the ancestor of this toy was once actually an appurtenance in Christian worship? But it's true, nevertheless, such queer things the whirligig of time brings about! Over in England a thousand years ago, when the monks wanted to help the people understand the birth of Christ and its significance, they acted it all out for them in a little play. These were called miracles, and out of them grew our modern drama. In these plays the 'scissors' toy was used by the 'star-bearer' to carry the 'Star of the East.' The Zuñi Indians have precisely the same instrument to imitate lightning and project the great 'cosmical worm' in their religious rites."

Certain toys, as everybody knows, are associated with certain times of the year. "Top-time" and "marble-time" are quite definite seasons. In China, Japan, and other Eastern countries the use of toys at particular seasons can be traced back, in

many cases, to religious festivals. In Korea there is a children's festival on the eighth day of the fourth month, and the chief plaything at that time is an image of paper, weighted with clay in such a way as to enable it immediately to resume an upright position if laid on its side. This image, which is called the "O-tok-i," or "Upright Standing One," is a survival of an ancient deity, worshiped in the days before Buddhism came into being. Passing on to a consideration of our own Christmas season and of the Christmas-tree, which is its most spectacular feature, Mr. Culin says:

"Most of us know that the tree comes to us direct from Germany. And we know of the tree-worship of the Druids which obtained in England and France, and which probably had some influence on the later use of the tree in the Christian festival. But we do not all know that a similar festival with the tree as a crowning feature is observed among many heathen nations, and that it comes from sun-worship, which is older than history. The revival of the sun after the winter solstice has ever been the subject of rejoicing, and of celebration by ceremonies which represent the new light brought back to the world. Our tree, with its small candles, its gilded knick-knacks and toys for the children, is a direct descendant of this old festival in honor of the sun.

"Traces of it exist in Iceland, where the 'service-tree' is found adorned with burning lights during Christmas night. The English yule-log is a faint survival of this festival. But it is beyond these that I wish to draw your attention, back further even than the Druid mysteries of the Gallic forests. It is to China, that home of all wonders and of all history. It has been shown that as long ago as 247 B. C. a tree with a hundred lamps and flowers was placed on the steps of the audience-hall. This appears again in the records of Princess Yang, who lived 713-755 A. D., and who caused a hundred-lamp tree eighty feet high to be erected on a mountain. It was lighted during New Year's night, and the illumination was seen for hundreds of miles, eclipsing the light of the moon. This candle-tree is no longer lighted in China, being replaced by an unusual number of lanterns, which are hung everywhere. A suggestion of the tree, however, still survives in Japan. At the New Year two ever-green trees are placed without, on either side of the door. Their tops are tied together with the sacred band of straw, and various objects, dried lobsters and oranges, are fastened to their branches."

These curious analogies between the toys of nations so widely separated are regarded by Mr. Culin as a new illustration of the fundamental unity of the human race. He concludes:

"There is a kinship and fellowship in man which science more and more reveals. The result of our studies and collections is not, as many naturally suppose, from the strange and peculiar objects we bring together in our museums, to show how *unlike* man is, how his choicest intellectual and artistic triumphs are but the products of low and debasing superstitions, but rather to tell the story of his great struggle with nature, to reveal his history from the time when he regarded the beasts as his fellows, and propitiated the mighty powers of nature which have now become his servants.

"The children who dance around a Christmas-tree do so because hundreds of years ago strange men in strange garments worshiped around a tree in an English forest. In their own groping, but honest, way they were feeling after God. In other countries of the Far East the little children with almond eyes and queer, long smocks place small tree-like objects on an altar and burn candles to a strange Chinese being. They, too, are worshiping the great Father of all."



# SIEGE OF THE CRANKSHAW MILL.

A CHRISTMAS TALE OF 1785—BY BAILEY WILLIAMS.



NE hundred and twenty years ago angry murmurings rose from the workers of Leicestershire and spread all over the Midlands. Edmund Cartwright, the obscure parson of Goadby Marwood, had taken out his patents for the machines which were to revolutionize the spinning and weaving industries of Britain, and, for that matter, of the world. Throughout the counties of Lancashire, Leicester and Yorkshire, men, grim-faced and sullen, met in gloomy council and passed lawless resolutions against the diabolical machines which, as they said, were to rob them of their livelihood, and take the very bread from their children's mouths.

But the thinking men of that day saw the great future which lay before the power loom, and, as the winter months drew on, many of the large firms laid out their money eagerly and lavishly on the new invention. Close to Goadby Marwood was the little manufacturing town of Keybridge, and one of the first to take up Cartwright's ideas was the old-established house of Crankshaw Brothers, who built mills and set up the power looms under the supervision of the great mechanic himself. Five hundred hand weavers and spinners were employed by the brothers; and when dark rumours came into the town of how each machine would do the work of twenty men, how hundreds of hands would be dismissed, and how the general use of the "Parson's loom" would mean the starving out of whole families—of whole districts—the demon of evil and mischief was let loose and raged amongst them. Christmas was at hand, and although not one of them had been discharged, their imagination sighted hard times staring them in the face, and they swore with many a curse hurled at the head of the "devil's mechanic," that very loom set up by their masters should be ruthlessly broken down.

Meanwhile, Crankshaw Brothers, far-seeing and obstinately determined, proceeded with the erection of their new mills, and early in the month of December, the last piece of machinery had been placed in position, the last touch had been given to the new building, and printed placards announced that the looms would commence working on the first day of the New Year.

On Christmas Eve a great party of merry-makers had gathered at the house of Mr. Robert Crankshaw, the elder brother, to celebrate the festive season in true English fashion. From every window streamed light, the sounds of mirth and music, making the snow-clad scenes outside seem all the more cheerless, and the bitter cold air the frostier for the warmth within. Inside the old house, the walls were decked with many-colored festoons and branches of holly, whose berries gleamed blood-red in the light of numberless candles. From the ceiling of the great hall swung an enormous bunch of silver-berried mistletoe. After a great deal of confusion and noisy merriment in arranging the couples, the guests were all formed up ready to plunge into the manoeuvres of the old-time country dance. At the top of the hall, Robert Crankshaw, white-haired and stately, held the hand of kindly-faced Mrs. Oldbird, his housekeeper, while his younger brother Tom, held on his arm winsome Floss, the pretty daughter of old Richard Griggs, the trusted manager of the mills, who, for the first time these twenty years or more, was absent for some unexplained reason. At a sign from Mr. Robert, the perspiring fiddlers struck up a tune which set the most sluggish feet a-tapping on the floor, and soon the two lines of laughing couples were threading their way in and out, up and down, arching their hands overhead, linking arms, bending, kneeling, twisting, losing their partners, finding them again, every one laughing and cracking jokes—a perfect uproar of limitless mirth and jollity. Suddenly, as the hilarity was at its highest, and Dame Oldbird was waltzing, with considerably less grace than good-humour, up the middle, beaming genially on the young faces around her, the clattering of a horse's feet was heard outside, tearing along the hard-frozen road. The galloping stopped by the house, and a loud, hasty clamouring on the front door brought the merriment to an abrupt stop. The portal was flung open, and all crowded round to see and hear what was amiss. In the cold moonlight stood old Richard Griggs, holding the bridle of his foaming steed. "Quick! quick!" he shouted, his eyes flashing with excitement, "the hands are out, all swearing to smash the looms and burn the mills. Every man of you come back with me or Crankshaw's will be ruined this night."

As soon as he heard these words, young Mr. Tom dashed

through the doorway. "The madmen!" he cried, "they will work their own ruin. Come on, my lads, we will put a stop to their taste for burning and smashing." Griggs waited to hear no more, but sprang into the saddle, spurred his horse into a gallop, and was soon lost to sight in the direction of the Crankshaw Mill.

All was instant confusion. The erstwhile merry maids and matrons gazed with scared faces after rapidly disappearing partners. Mr. Robert, grave and quiet, gave instructions for every door and window to be bolted fast, and telling the women not to be alarmed, that he would himself ride over to Burrowmarket to fetch the military, he strode out and hurried round to the stables at the back of the house, where a crowd of guests were excitedly saddling their horses. It was a scene of wild excitement and eager haste. Mill owners and farmers, country squires and neighbouring gentry who, a few minutes before had been capering in the Christmas revels, were now urging each other on to greater speed, for the mill was at least four miles across the snow-swept common, and the hands might even then be doing untold mischief among the precious looms. Robert Crankshaw seized and bridled his mare, and springing upon her bare back, galloped off towards Burrowmarket. Hardly had he disappeared when a cloaked figure sidled in among the men, and before any one quite realized the position swung lightly on to the back of the ready saddled nag of fat little Doctor Widge and trotted quickly out into the road, leaving that gentleman considerably astonished and not too greatly disappointed to be thus left out of the adventure.

"My word!" said Tom Crankshaw, who was already mounted, "it's Floss! After her, or she will be rash enough to run into danger." Quick as the word he put his horse at a canter and was soon close beside the girl. "You must not go," he cried; "there may be fighting!"

"My father is in danger, I must go," she replied determinedly, "I will go."

So they rode on together side by side. Riding thus in the moonlight, with her face partly shadowed by her wide-brimmed hat, the girl looked prettier than ever, and even in his excitement Tom felt a strange thrill of pleasure as he bent forward and spoke low words of encouragement to her. As they drew nearer to the mill a low murmuring like the rushing of angry water fell upon their ears, growing louder and louder until, as they came in sight of the tall building, showing up black and gaunt, they saw a mighty crowd of men standing around the outer gate. It seemed as if several thousands of malcontents had foregathered from far and near. There were hands from Crankshaw's, from Bingham's, from Blanchard's, and even from such distant works as Lampard's and the Kawthorpe Spinning Mills. All were there with discontent in their hearts, and their brains seething with a mad desire to burn and wreck. Tom spurred his horse among them regardless of the surly words and scowling glances flung at him. Behind him rode Floss, who nodded kindly to some of the men she knew. As Tom forced his way through the crowd there was a crash in front, and the high gates swung open, battered in by a huge tree trunk used as a ram. Inside stood old Griggs, his two sons, and about a dozen sturdy fellows who had remained faithful to their firm. As the gate gave way a rush was made by the foremost of the raiders, which was taken advantage of by Crankshaw and the girl, who rode through the gap. "Stand fast, boys," shouted Tom, "help will be here in a minute or two," and even as he spoke, there was a cheer on the edge of the crowd, and a score or so of horsemen forged their way through the mob and entered the enclosure. But the hands were getting angry at the turn events had taken. They formed up and surged through the breach, only to be met by a charge of rearing horses. Again and again they rushed through the opening, and retreated with bruised and damaged limbs. Meantime, Griggs and his men, relieved from the immediate task of defending the gateway, were actively engaged in dragging forward some heavy timber plank which had been left by the builders. They edged a massive beam against the gap. Over this the invaders tripped and fell in a manner which would have been ludicrous but for the seriousness of their object. Soon a second great log was piled against the first. With tremendous labour the third and fourth were hoisted into position; others were placed at the back, and, slowly but surely, an insurmountable barrier was formed. The



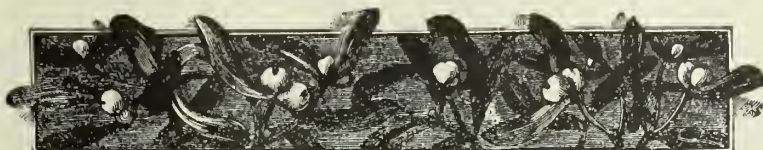
little party of defenders had time to breathe. Those on horseback, at the suggestion of Mr. Griggs, proceeded to make a tour of the mill, which was a large square building on some five acres of ground and surrounded by high walls. As the party cantered round to the rear, Floss pulled her horse up with a frightened start, and, following her gaze, they saw a number of silent figures climbing over the wall on to the sloping roof of a workmen's shed, from which it was an easy task to drop to the ground, where already some thirty men were standing in a formidable group. Some of them held burning torches. All were armed, some with wooden clubs, others with bars of iron, a few with muskets. They formed up with threatening looks as Crankshaw and his party came round the corner of the building. Then one of them, with a loud oath of defiance, sprang toward the mill, and waving his torch into a vigorous flame, flung it crashing through the nearest window. Without a word Tom rode up and felled the fellow to the ground with his riding whip; whereupon a black-visaged ruffian fired his musket and sent a ball whizzing within an inch of the young millowner's head. The other horsemen, with angry cries, charged among the wreckers; blows fell thick and fast on both sides, and the firing of muskets brought round Grigg and his men with a rush. Meantime a continual stream of new arrivals were making their way over the wall by means of a ladder. Floss, with a courage and grasp of the situation unusual in a woman, rode up to the shed, and, standing upon the back of her horse, sprang lightly on to the roof just as the head of a brawny mill hand appeared above the wall. With a cry she rushed up the sloping roof, and placing her hands upon the man's shoulders gave him a push which sent him sprawling backwards among his gaping fellows below, along with two or three others who were just behind him. In the confusion that followed Floss smartly pulled up the ladder, laughing derisively at the baffled faces upturned towards her.

At the back of the mill a veritable battle was in progress. As far as numbers went, the odds were all in favour of the invaders, but Crankshaw and his party had the advantage of being horsed. By repeatedly charging among the enemy they were able to prevent anything like an organized attack. But several of the wreckers had broken into the mill, and heavy blows on wood and iron echoed through the building. Mr. Griggs whispered something to Tom. "Right!" said the young fellow, "we'll do it," and shouting out something to the others, they immediately formed up into line. The valiant old manager and his faithful followers sprang through one of the smashed windows, while the horsemen, in single file, headed by Tom, proceeded at a gallop round the mill, cutting and slashing with their whips

and sticks at all who stood in their way. By this means they were able to keep out any fresh intruders, while inside a steady and determined scrimmage went on between the wreckers and the sturdy party commanded by Griggs. Every now and then a swearing, struggling mill hand made his forcible exit from one of the windows, and very soon the building was cleared, the burning torches had been extinguished, and, grimy and sweating with their labours, the victors once more stepped out into the cold moonlight. As the silver-haired manager appeared, a clump of wood, flung by some coward's hand, struck him across the forehead, and he sank upon the ground. With a sobbing cry Floss dropped from her perch, and running to her father's side knelt anxiously over him. But almost directly he sprang to his feet, pale but as alert as ever. "It is nothing, Floss," said he with a smile; "it will take more than that to put me out of the fight"; and then with a laugh in his voice he held up his blackened hand and exclaimed: "But there will be no more fighting tonight. Hark!" And crisp and clear on the frosty night air came the welcome notes of a bugle calling. The defenders sent up a cheer which went echoing round the gaunt mill, and there was a lull in the shouting of the malecontents. "The soldiers!" went round from mouth to mouth. The great mob began to thin and disperse, and when the barricade had been removed and the redcoats clattered through the battered gateway, not a soul was to be seen around the building save the gallant little group inside and some thirty or forty hands ingloriously scrambling up the shed and hastily disappearing over the wall.

So ended the attack on the Crankshaw mill that Christmas long ago. A guard of soldiers watched the mill during the rest of that night, and old Mr. Robert did not neglect to send them over from the house a generous supply of Yuletide fare. Mr. Griggs and his plucky daughter were borne back in triumph to the Crankshaw mansion, where the Christmas revels were taken up with greater spirit than ever. Washed and refreshed, the vigorous old manager danced with the sprightly Mistress Oldbird in "Sir Roger de Coverley"; young Tom Crankshaw made love outrageously to pretty Floss Griggs; Mr. Robert looked on approvingly; the two young Griggs laughed heartily at everything and got on famously with the ladies; and, down in the kitchen, the faithful mill-hands ate and drank copiously of the good things lavishly laid before them; while the stout cook and her awed underlings listened enraptured to the varied and somewhat conflicting accounts of the night's adventures.

*All right reserved by Bailey Williams.*



### The Christmas Carol.

THE Christmas carol as a feature of the holiday observances is an English, rather than an American custom, and the "waits" who sing them under the windows of English houses or on street corners are quite unknown with us. Yet the Yuletide carol plays some part in the Christmas exercises of almost all our churches, one in particular, the favorite, "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen," being used in all Episcopal churches. It is included in the hymnal, but lest any one may have forgotten it we give it here:

God rest you, merry gentlemen;  
Let nothing you dismay.  
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,  
Was born upon this day  
To save us all from Satan's power  
When we are gone astray.  
Oh, tidings of comfort and joy,  
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,  
Was born on Christmas day.

Curiously enough, carol singing at Christmas time came in part from heathendom. The Anglo-Saxon Gule, or Yule, was an ancient pagan festival which in the wisdom of the early missionaries was retained with a new significance when Britain was Christianized. The season's merrymaking then had its influence upon the carols, which developed into two classes, one of joyous expressions of the Saviour's birth and the other singing of was-sail.

Though carols are said to have been sung in the primitive

church, the earliest one extant is of the thirteenth century. Its manuscript is now in the British museum. It is written in Anglo-Norman.

Among the many carols of later date are many of exquisite beauty—Nahum Tate's "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," Isaac Watt's "Joy to the World, the Lord Is Come," Charles Wesley's "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and Phillip Brooks' "Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem." Of another age are the Christmas verses of Robert Herrick, the quaint old English poet.

Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity" must, of course, be ranked among the best of Christmas songs, while the "Gloria In Excelsis" of the King James Bible will always be sung wherever the English language makes its way.

### The Origin of Bowls.

The origin of the game of bowls is lost in antiquity, but pictures of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries show that some such game was played then.

The first time the name of "bowls" is mentioned is in the history of the reign of Henry, of much married memory. Then there was a prohibition against any person "for his or her gain, lucre or living, to keep, hold or occupy, exercise or maintain, any common house, alley or place of bowling."

In those days and long afterwards there was much rascality connected with the game, as the bowling alleys were the resort of swindlers, gamblers, drunkards and loafers. This, of course, brought it into disrepute, but it has emerged from that stage.



## The Watchmen of the World.

(From "Sea Idylls," by Frank T. Bullen.)



THESE is surely high inspiration in the thought that of all the mighty civilizations that have emerged in these latter days, there is none that dare claim the comprehensive title given to this paper without fear of contradiction, save the British. For the function of the Watchman is to keep the peace, to restrain lawlessness, to bring evil-doers to justice, and to hold himself unspotted from even the tiniest speck of injustice. At least these should be his functions, and if they seem to be counsels of perfection, the aiming thereof with persistent courage is continually bringing them nearer a perfect realization. And if this be so with individual watchmen it is infinitely more so with those typical watchers of the empire, of whom I would now speak, the splendid, ubiquitous and ever-ready British navy. It would be an uplifting exercise for some of us, widening our outlook upon life, and enlightening us as to the majestic part our country has been called upon to play at this wonderful period of the world's history, if we were to get a terrestrial globe, a number of tiny white flags and a list of positions of all our men-o'-war. Then, by sticking in a flag for every ship wherever she was stationed, or on passage at the time, we should have a bird's-eye view, as it were, of the "beats" which our empire watchmen patrol unceasingly.

From end to end of the great Middle sea, wherein we hold but those dots upon the map, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, whose shores bristle with hostile populations, our stately squadrons parade, not on sufferance, but as a right, none daring to say them nay. Their business is peaceful, although they have enormous force ready to use if need be, the duty of keeping Britain's trade routes clear, that the shuttles weaving the vast web of world-wide trade that we have built up may glide to and fro in security, even though envious nations gnash upon us with their teeth, and vainly endeavor by every species of chicanery and underhand meanness to rob us of the fruits of centuries of industry. The keynote of the chorus that is perpetually being chanted in the British navy is duty. The word is seldom mentioned, but better than that, it is lived. It enables the sailor to spend un-murmuringly long periods of absolute torture under the blazing of the Persian gulf, an oven that while it burns does not dry; where the soaking dews of the night lie thickly upon the decks throughout the scorching day, and are not dispersed because the molten air is overloaded with moisture, and life is lived in a vapor bath. Here you will find the young men of gentle birth who govern in our fighting ships, forgetting their own physical miseries in the brave effort to make the severe conditions more tolerable to the crews they command. Do their dimmed eyes often in the steaming night turn wistfully westward to the cool green countryside, where the old home lies embowered amid the ancestral oaks? Why, certainly, but that does not make the young officer's zeal any weaker, does not damp his ardor to sustain the great traditions, which are the pride and glory of the service to which it is his greatest delight to belong.

Or creep down the coast of East Africa, throbbing, palpitating under that fervent heat glare, and see the St. George's Cross proudly waving over the sterns of the gunboats set by Britain to quell the bloodthirsty Arab's lust for slavery. Here is manifest such devotion to an ideal, albeit that ideal is never formulated in so many words, as should stir the most prosaic, matter-of-fact minds among us. I well remember—could I ever forget—a visit I once paid to H. M. S. "London," some time depot ship at Zanzibar. It was a privilege that I valued highly, not knowing then that with a high courtesy our country's men-o'-war are always accessible at reasonable times to any citizen who would see with his own eyes how his home is defended, and by whom. I was then mate of a trading vessel that had brought supplies from home for the use of the East Indian fleet, and consequently my business took me on board the depot ship often. First of all, I was shown the hospital, a long, airy apartment on the upper deck, kept as cool as science could devise in that burning climate, and fitted with all the alleviations for sickness that wise skill and forethought could compass. Here they lay, the heroes of

the long, long fight, the never-ending battle of freedom against slavery, the men who had left their pleasant land for service under the flag of Britain against a foreign foe; yes, and far more than that. For we know that they who fight in the deadliest combat with lethal weapons are upheld and swept onward by the fierce joy of strife; so that death when it comes is no terror, and fear vanishes under the pressure of primitive instincts. But here there is no glitter, no glamour of battle. Forgotten by the world, unknown to the immense majority of their countrymen, these Britons suffer and die that the fair fame of their country may live. There, in that miniature hospital, on board H. M. S. "London," I saw rows of pale, patient figures, their faces drawn and parchment-like with fever, the deadly malaria of that poisonous coast, while amongst them passed silently doctors and sick-bay attendants, each doing his part in the universal welfare. Passing thence on to the main deck I came across a bronzed, busy group hoisting up a steam pinnace that had just returned from a cruise among the slinky creeks and backwaters of the mainland and adjacent islands, busily seeking for hunters of human flesh. A dozen men formed her crew, men who had once been white Anglo-Saxons, but were now, after a week's cruise under such conditions as that, so disguised by ingrained dirt, so scorched and dried by exposure to that terrific sun, that they were indistinguishable save by their clothing from the Arabs they had been set to watch. They were not happy, because having chased a dhow, which they were sure was packed with slaves, throughout a day and a night, they had been baffled upon coming up with her, by her hoisting the tricolor of France, the flag of liberty, equality and fraternity, sold for a few paltry dollars, to cover a traffic which the French nation had covenanted to assist in putting down. More than that, a deep gloom pervaded the whole ship on account of their recent loss; a loss which to them was irreparable. Their captain, idolized by them all, had been killed while engaged in an act of gallantry, typical of the service. He had gone off, like any sub-lieutenant, with all his honors to win, in a chase after a dhow, with only a weak boat's crew. The villainous Arabs in the dhow, seeing their advantage, turned and fought desperately. Outnumbered by five to one, and being moreover the attacking party, the Britons were beaten off, while a shot from one of the antiquated guns carried by an Arab slaver slew Captain Brownlow on the spot. And all his men mourned him most deeply and sincerely.

But cross over the Indian ocean, and thread the tortuous ways of the East Indian Archipelago, and you shall find the beautiful white flag with its red cross flying in the most out-of-the-way nooks among that tremendous maze. Here with never-ceasing labors the highly trained officers of our navy work with loving care to make perfect our geographical knowledge of those intricate current-scoured channels. By reason of this long-drawn-out toil our merchant ships are enabled to pursue their peaceful way with perfectly trustworthy charts to guide them. Not only so, but owing to the dauntless courage, energy and perseverance of these nameless seafarers, those tortuous waters have been cleansed of the human tigers that had for so long infested them, swooping down upon hapless merchantmen of all nations, pitiless and insatiable as death itself. Within the lifetime of men of middle age those seas were like a hornet's nest. In every creek, estuary and channel lurked Portuguese, Malay and Chinese pirates, the terror of the eastern seas. Now, solely through the exertions of our countrymen, or by their good example putting heart into the Chinese sailors, those waters are as safe as the English channel. So, too, have the coasts of China itself been purged of pirates, although there, since every Chinese of whatever grade is a potential pirate or brigand, given the opportunity, immunity from piratical raids is only purchased at the price of incessant vigilance. In the far eastern seas, however, our stalwart fighting sailors are more than mere keepers of the peace of Britain; they stand between the crumbling Celestial empire and the greed of the world. Ever ready in diplomacy as in war, and with a force always sufficient to command respect as well as breed envy, they make the might of our island nation felt in all the affairs of the Far East.

Cross the Pacific, and on the western seaboard of our vast American possessions find a naval station fully equipped for the maintenance of a fleet so far from home. From thence the peace keepers sally forth all over the length and breadth of Northern Oceania and all down the western littoral of the great American continent, a mobile body of peace keepers whose business it is to keep widely opened eyes upon all the doings of other people, no matter how great or how small they may be.



Guarding that Greater Britain in the southern seas where men of every nation under heaven find the same security, the same opportunities to grow right that men of our own race enjoy, clustering closely around that storm center (in a double sense), the Cape Colony, patrolling Western Africa as well as Eastern, and ready at a word to send off a compact little army into the interior, mobile and manageable as no shore troops can ever be; among West Indian islands, as warm and fruitful as the most northerly American station is cold and arid, the great patrol goes ever on.

One does not need to be a rabid imperialist or a raving jingo to feel in every fiber of his frame the debt that we Britons owe to our navy. These brave, stalwart men, the very pick and flower of the British race, stand continually on sentry on all the shores of all the world, stand to guard our freedom, and so far as one nation may do, strive to secure freedom for all other peoples. We see but little of them, for their parades are not held amid shouting crowds, but on the lonely waters, under an admiral's eye, keen to discover defects where all seems to an untrained observer perfection of power and movement; their greatest deeds, done by steady presentation of an unmistakable object-lesson to our enemies, that is to say, to a full half of the world bursting with envy at our comfort and prosperity, are hidden from most of us.

### King Arthur's Land's End Banquet.

The quaint and picturesque fishing cove of Sennen, which recently added to its long list of terrible tragedies by the wreck of the bark Khyber, is in the first and last parish of England, and is getting yearly better known by the increasing number of summer tourists who make their pilgrimage to the Land's End. There is a perpetual feud between the "over-eliffers"—the Sennen villagers—and the "covers"—the fisherfolk of the cove—but the former have the advantage of the possession of a great rock called the "Tablemen," in which is centered quite an interesting tradition. King Arthur and seven Cornish kings joined forces at Sennen to meet the Danes, and here, it is said, was fought the great battle of Vellan-Drucher. The fight was to the death, and the story goes that not a single Norseman saw the sea again, and that the millwheel was worked with blood which flowed down toward the ocean. After the manner of more modern Britons, the great event was celebrated by a dinner, and the kings foregathered around this huge granite rock, the Tablemen. According to Merlin, an even larger number of kings will gather around this same table just previous to the destruction of the world, and this auspicious event is to be heralded by another landing of the men of the north on this same western shore.

### British Warships.

A return, which was moved for last session in the House of Commons by Mr. Kearley, has just been issued by the Admiralty, showing the number of ships of 5000 tons and upwards built for the Admiralty since January 1, 1893, in the Royal Dockyards and by contract. Such items as the estimated cost of each ship and the dates of laying down and of launching are also given. The return shows that 46 battleships, comprised in nine classes, have passed into commission. Five classes of armoured cruisers, numbering 22 ships, have been completed, whilst 20 first-class protected cruisers of four classes have been built. The second-class protected cruisers number 17, and are divided into four classes, according to build. This makes a total of 105 warships of 5000 tons and over passed into the Navy in just over 12 years, no fewer than 47 having been constructed in the Royal Dockyards. Of the battleships, the recently completed "New Zealand," built at Portsmouth, has cost the most to build, the figure, including guns, being £1,491,955. The "Leviathan" is the most expensive among the armoured cruisers, her cost being £1,058,999. The "Terrible," with her 14,200 tons, heads the list of the first-class protected cruisers, with a total cost of £746,629, but her sister ship, the "Powerful" is close behind, with a cost of £741,675. Only £270,209 was spent on the second-class cruiser "Diana," of 5600. The added tonnage of the 105 ships detailed in the return amounts to more than one million tons.

Japan cannot, and will not, forgive the Government for their blunders relating to the peace conference; but it can praise them and be perfectly satisfied over their achievement in the new alliance with England.—*Jiji* (Tokio).

### Ancient Beliefs About Bells.

One respect in which it must be admitted that we can scarcely claim to have surpassed ancient and heathen craftsmen is the casting of bells. The material now used, three parts of copper to one of tin, is the same as that discovered by Layard at Nineveh. Some of the largest bells in the world are in Buddhist temples; and Huc, in his *Travels*, gives an account of a Chinese bell-foundry in which very large bells are cast with what we should call primitive apparatus, and beautifully embossed and carved.

Bells were at one time "baptized," even in Christian England, the old pagan custom being, as so often, grafted on to the adopted religion. The Bishop performed a solemn ceremony, in which candles were burnt, the bells incensed, washed with water in which salt had been sprinkled, anointed with holy oil and the sign of the cross, and solemnly dedicated. It was believed that their music could drive away devils and dispel storms—a heathen superstition. Nowadays we have no devils, and so there is no need to drive them away; and, as for storms, they are caused by the sun's heat acting in conjunction with the earth's rotation and the varied contour of terrestrial and oceanic areas, modified by electrical and magnetic forces; and to pray to that would be ridiculous.

Silver is, curiously enough, almost as dull for bells as lead; and the votaries who used to cast their gold and silver ornaments into the melting pot, did not add to the value of the bell—at any rate not in any sense that would be understood nowadays. Yet they may have imagined in their ignorance that a bell containing the embodied tokens of so much generosity would possess enhanced charms against the devils.

The Passing Bell, now tolled to announce that some one *has* died, was formerly rung *during* decease; it being imagined that the departing spirit was protected thereby. Our ancestors seem to have regarded the passing of the spirit as a natural process which could in some way be facilitated and safeguarded by human care.

### CHRISTMAS CAROL.

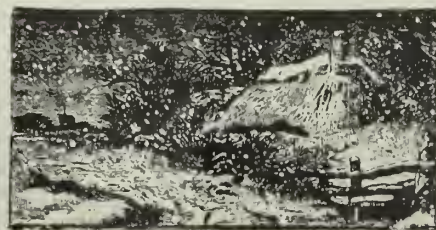
The earth has grown old with its burden of care,  
But at Christmas it always is young.  
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,  
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air,  
When the song of the angels is sung.

It is coming, old earth, it is coming to-night!  
On the snowflakes which cover thy sod,  
The feet of the Christ-child fall gentle and white,  
And the voice of the Christ-child tells out with delight  
That mankind are the children of God.

On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and poor,  
The voice of the Christ-child shall fall;  
And to every blind wanderer open the door  
Of a hope that he dared not to dream of before,  
With a sunshine of welcome for all.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field  
Where the feet of the holiest have trod;  
This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed  
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed,  
That mankind are the children of God.

—Bishop Brooks.





### Brock and the Victoria Memorial.

Thomas Brock, less imaginative perhaps in some ways than Thorneycroft, has a perfect mastery of his material, and a certain grandeur of style and high dignity of conception which gives him a foremost place. It is to him that has been given the honor of erecting the national memorial to Queen Victoria.

In a great open space surrounded by low bronze walls guarded by winged lions, the figure of the Queen will sit with noble dignity, having behind her the palace from which often in life she gazed down upon her people. The figures of Justice and Truth are on either side of her, and behind the figure of Motherhood. Above on a globe rises a winged Victory, with Virtue and Courage at the feet. It is a memorial that should not only be worthy of the Queen Empress, but worthy of the nation of whose greatness she was the representative. No man could more fittingly be chosen for such a work. His bust of the Queen is generally acknowledged as the most noble portrait of Queen Victoria ever achieved by any of the numerous sculptors to whom she gave sittings. It is grand in its dignity and strong simplicity.

### Dr. Jordan Explains "Decadence."

Office of the President, Stanford University.

To the Editor of the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN:

Dear Sir—In your issue for November you quote an editorial from the *New York Times*, concerning an alleged address of mine on the "Decadence of Great Britain."

I have delivered no "address" answering this description, and I have never said that such "decadence" existed. I did say that last summer I found the London press engaged "taking account of stock" and publishing many editorials and letters on British decadence and its various possible or imaginary causes.

There is no such thing as race decadence, as that phrase is commonly understood. Each generation of men and beasts the world over is as good and strong as its parents. So far as actual decadence ever exists anywhere, it exists through furnishing the coming generation with an inferior average lot of parents.

Among civilized men this may take place through emigration of the best stock. Thus many New England towns have become decadent, the West being the gainer, and some English neighborhoods, as Winchelsea and Rye, for example, are decadent, the people having removed to better seaports. Perhaps the average of English stock would be raised if every British Californian were called home. If so, it is lowered a little by their absence.

Decadence takes place through immigration if, as in some regions in the world, a poor stock replaces a good one.

The greatest cause of the decline of nations known in history is the after effect of war. The men killed in battle average in strength and courage higher than the man who is left. Every British cathedral and every parish church is full of monuments to brave young men whose death impairs, each in some degree, the virility of future generations, a penalty every nation must pay for military glory, and in the degree in which its best men are called on to fight.

I do not believe that any national decadence, or deterioration generation after generation, such as the London papers have discussed, exists anywhere—least of all in Great Britain or in her breed which has built up the most virile of nations.

A shifting of the stress of markets often gives men and nations an attack of the blues.

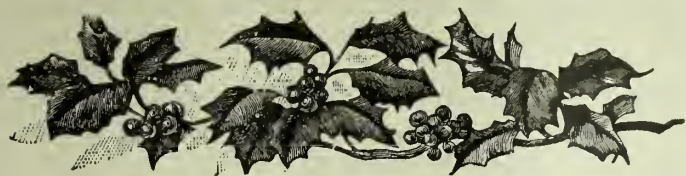
Very truly yours,  
(Signed) DAVID STARR JORDAN.

While some people on this side of the German Ocean, says a British paper, are weeping copious tears over the decay of British industry, it is somewhat curious to find our Continental rivals seeking to palm off their wares as British-made goods. Our Consul-General at Antwerp, in an interesting report just published, tells us that both German and Belgian cloth is often marked "Scotch tweed, best quality," Belgian gloves are ticketed "English make;" German writing paper bears the label of some well-known English mill, Belgian cement is labelled "Portland," and even Swedish steel is represented to be of British origin.



THE TOWER BRIDGE, LONDON, ENGLAND.





## British News in Brief.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Professor Copeland, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, is dead, at the age of sixty-nine.

Hindhead, the best known of all the Surrey hills, has been acquired for the nation.

A scheme of representative Government, it is said, is being prepared for the Orange River Colony.

To provide a profitable field for the Lincolnshire Farmers' Industry, beet growing is about to be tried.

Mr. William Baker, who from 1880 was closely associated with the late Dr. Barnardo, has been appointed his successor.

£685,746 is the amount of British exports of cycles in the nine months of this year, and £93,979 the net amount of imports.

Messrs. Armstrong & Co., the famous naval shipbuilders, are about to establish a branch of their works in Japan.

British farm crops, with the exception of oats and potatoes, are mostly superior to the general average of recent years.

The subscriptions for the Queen Victoria School and Memorial to Scottish Sailors and Soldiers amount to £43,267.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has accepted an invitation to preside at the Royal National Welsh Eisteddfod at Carnarvon next August.

The tercentenary of the Gunpowder Plot was celebrated by Protestant organizations throughout the Empire on November 5th.

The Commercial Cable Company's fifth cable across the Atlantic from Canso, Nova Scotia, to Waterville, Ireland, has been completed.

Cardiff was *en fete* on the 20th ult. in celebration of the honor conferred upon it by being made a city with a Lord Mayor for its chief magistrate.

At a meeting of commanding officers of the Welsh Volunteer battalions it was decided to request the King to hold a Review of all the Volunteers of Wales.

The Western Australian parliamentary elections have resulted in the return of 34 Ministerialists, 13 Labour members, and one Independent Labour member.

Pneumatic tubes, through which demand-tickets will be blown from a central point to the various sections, are being fitted up in the British Museum library.

The Australian House of Representatives has passed by 30 votes to 14 the grant of £25,000 for Australia's contribution to the cost of the Victoria Memorial in London.

The number of visitors to the Burns' shrine at Alloway is on the increase. The past year's visitors to the cottage numbered 56,309, as compared with 50,258 for the previous year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has stated that not until the great work of constructing the national trans-Continental railway is completed will he retire from public life.

One Leeds firm last month booked an order for thirty locomotives for South America, while several smaller contracts for the Indian State and other railways have been placed at other works.

The British insurance companies expect to do a great business in the United States as a result of the insurance expose. The American companies have had an enormous business in Great Britain.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that Canada has offered a tenor bell to Nelson's Church, Burnhamthorpe, to mark its centenary, providing others are presented by other colonies.

The famous "Turn again, Whittington" chime, which has not been heard since the Great Fire of London, 239 years ago, rang out on the 8th ult. from the belfry of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheap-side, London.

Sir Ernest Cochrane, of Dublin, has offered a cup for an international yacht race if Americans will send a boat to race for it in British waters under the same conditions which obtain in the America Cup race.

At Brisbane, Queensland, in the course of the ceremonies, Nelson's famous signal was hoisted by a grandson of Lieutenant Pasco of the Victory, who, as Nelson's flag lieutenant, hoisted the signal on the day of the battle.

Recovered at Norfolk Island after being in the sea for 115 years, the anchor of H. M. S. Sirius, the flagship of Capt. Phillip, who left England in 1787 to found the new colony in Australia, was recently brought to Sydney.

It is authoritatively stated in Sydney that the Australian cricket team netted £900 apiece as the result of the last tour, the profits of the five test matches working out at an average of £75 for each member of the team.

Shipbuilding orders on the Clyde for the year total over half a million tons, and are the heaviest for many years. The fresh bookings this month reached nearly 100,000 tons, and the vessels launched this month 62,000 tons.

The British Empire numbers 400,543,713 citizens. The recent completion of the Cape census enables the total to be made up. The 11,876,745 square miles of which the Empire consists contains about 36 inhabitants per square mile.

The ancient church of St. Piran (Cornwall), which was recently discovered in the sands at Perran, is about to be restored. The church stands near an ancient town of Cornwall, long since lost in the sands, and is considered to be by far the oldest in the county.

There is every prospect that the £20,000 which the Belfast Queen's College authorities require to raise before Christmas in order to avail themselves of Sir Donald Currie's offer of a similar amount will be collected. The first list of subscriptions totals £12,554 15s.

An automatic fire alarm recently patented in England sounds an alarm in a hotel office twelve seconds after a fire starts in any of its rooms. The apparatus is simply an application of the fact that heat causes expansion, sufficient in this case to complete an electric circuit.

Mr. Archibald Sturrock, formerly locomotive engineer to the Great Northern Railway, has just entered his ninetieth year. Mr. Sturrock joined the Great Northern Railway in 1850, and practically revolutionized the locomotive narrow-gauge system. Mr. Sturrock is now the oldest locomotive engineer in the world.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Claude MacDonald to be his Majesty's first Ambassador at Tokio. Sir Claude has long been British Minister at Tokio, and in that position he has done excellent work. When British Minister at Peking he was one of those besieged in the Legation there.

The War Office have now notified the committee in charge of the national memorial to Sir Hector Macdonald that they are prepared to grant, free of cost, four cannon, which it was desired should be placed—one at each corner—at the base of the memorial to be erected on Mitchell Hill, Dingwall.

The final meeting of the Hugh Miller Centenary Committee, formed three years ago, was held a few weeks ago. The Institute erected in Cromarty as the result of the centenary movement was handed over to permanent trustees along with the endowments. Including Mr. Carnegie's gift the sum of £1800 was raised by the Committee.

Recently a Continental firm of tyre makers claimed to have the "largest output in the world"—this naturally "put the Dunlop back up," and Mr. du Cros promptly showed that the Dunlop Co. in England alone had made in the year ending September 30, 1904, the vast total of 1,249,747 complete tyres and 303,473 covers, or 1,553,220.

Capt. Sir Donald Stewart, Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate since 1904, died at Nairobi, Mombasa, of pneumonia. Sir Donald, who was born in 1860, was a son of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, with whom he participated in the march to Kandahar, and was severely wounded. He saw active service in the Boer war of 1881 and in the Soudan campaign in 1885.

The West Scotland boiler trade is showing almost phenomenal activity both in land and marine sections, and on this account prices have gone up. Marine boiler makers especially are overwhelmed with orders, and decline to guarantee the delivery of goods, which are generally seriously behind, notwithstanding that all the leading shops are working overtime. Contracts have come from the East, Australian Colonies, and South Africa, while home colliery owners have placed orders very freely.

The largest timber deal in the history of British Columbia has just been completed by the sale to Minnesota interests, presumably Weyerhaeusers, of 43,000 acres of timber lands on the eastern coast of Vancouver island. The tract, which is said to contain 1,000,000,000 feet of standing fir and cedar, of the best quality, is located between the Salmon river and Campbell river. The purchasers are planning the erection in Vancouver of the largest sawmill on the Canadian coast, with an estimated output of 7,000,000 feet per annum.



## JOHN F. SNOW & CO. CLEANERS AND DYERS

MAIN OFFICE CITY OFFICE  
1869 Mission St. 12 Grant Ave.  
Phone Mission 201 Phone Main 1744

Attention, Ladies and Gentlemen—By our new American chemical process, we dye and clean Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Lace Curtains, Blankets and Gloves, Etc.

Feathers and Boas Cleaned, Curled and Dyed a Specialty

## A SUITABLE GIFT BOOK OLD ENGLISH SONGS

Contains 50 Popular Old English Songs and Ballads.

Has 56 pages inside, with heavy linen cover, printed with English holly border, most complete selection ever published.

Mailed to any address for **25c** Send Coin or Stamps to

**Wale Printing & Publishing Co.**

621 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dr. Nansen has been appointed first Norwegian Minister to the Court of St. James.

The survey of the new Alaskan boundary gives to Canada sections of immense mineral wealth.

British exports for October were nearly four millions better than on the same month of last year.

Mr. John Inglis died in Glasgow, aged 103. He was one of the founders of the George Heriot's Hospital.

It is rumored at Malta that Lord Charles Beresford will succeed Sir John Fisher as Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty in January.

The University of Cambridge has been presented with 23 of the manuscripts and 48 of the printed books acquired by the Tibetan mission.

To build 11 new churches in three towns, it was decided at an Exeter Diocesan Conference, held at Plymouth this week, to raise a fund of £70,000.

The New Zealand elections held December 6th resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Government of Premier Seddon. The opposition was almost wiped out.

A few days ago the Prince of Wales held a Durbar at Indore, at which nearly all the rulers of Central India were present. The ceremony was very imposing and picturesque.

Motor-car building in Glasgow is said to be enjoying an unprecedented boom, and some of the works have orders on hand to keep them fully employed for a year and a half.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor, has announced that a friend of Birmingham University, who wished to remain anonymous, had promised £50,000 toward the completion of the new buildings.

The British Government does not intend to give up Wei-hai-wei. They have resolved to maintain it as a flying naval base and sanatorium for a Chinese squadron, but the station will be fortified only in the event of future emergency requiring that course.

**SHOES**—New, Misfit and Second-hand shoes for sale. Repairing. Work and stock guaranteed. Ladies' sewed soles, 60 cents; men's sewed soles, 75 cents; rubber heels, 50 cents. Highest prices paid for misfit and cast-off shoes. **BENSON**, 749 Mission, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

## PIANOS "EXTRAORDINARY"

Large stock of Eastern manufacturer to be sacrificed. Purchasers would do well to call and investigate.

**Tuning and Repairing a Specialty**

**STATHAM** 110 McALLISTER STREET  
San Francisco, Cal.

## BALDWIN JEWELRY CO.

**Jewelers**

—AND—

**Silversmiths**

BRANCHES

978 MARKET STREET

Telephone Main 1644

1192 Market Street

27 Third Street

SAN FRANCISCO

## Pacific Coast Boiler Works

Marine, Stationary and Locomotive Boilers  
and Sheet Iron Work of every description  
Oil and Water Tanks . . . . .

235-237 Main Street San Francisco  
TELEPHONE MAIN 1680

## THE GRAND PRIZE

Highest Possible Awards Won by



**DEWAR'S**  
**Scotch**  
**Whisky**

**50 GOLD MEDALS**

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Pacific Coast Agents  
Portland Seattle San Francisco Los Angeles



## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

Written for the British-Californian Copyright, 1903, by Arthur Johnston  
All Rights Reserved

### XX.

**D**URING the summer of 1774 a small detachment of troops, under the command of Lord Percy, landed at the port of Boston to re-inforce the garrison there.

Hugh, Earl Percy, on his mother's side, was the scion and chief representative of two of England's historic houses, the Percies and the Seymours. (1) His character, as attested by his contemporaries, was that of an unassuming and chivalrous gentleman; his manners were simple, or what is now styled "democratic." By his sympathy and care for the welfare of the men of his command, he won their respect and affection.

(2) He had gone to America against his inclination, for, like his father, he was opposed to the coercion of the colonists. Still he deemed it inconsistent with his honor as a soldier to refuse to join his regiment when on active service.

Yet, when, during his absence, Lord Percy was named as a candidate for a seat in parliament, his opposers seized the occasion to denounce him as one unfitted to represent free men, he being then engaged in the wicked business of cutting the throats of his American brethren. (3) To these "scandalous reflections" his supporters replied that in joining his regiment he had done but his duty, and deserved applause rather than censure, since it would have ill become one of his exalted name to have declined a service in which his honor was concerned; though it was well known that his lordship disapproved of the measures that had made that service necessary. These arguments prevailed; at the close of the election the name of Percy stood at the head of the poll.

Lord Percy remained in America two years, earning by his services in the field the rank of Lieutenant-General. Then, either because serving in arms against the colonists was distasteful to him, or because of a disgust with the apparently imbecile conduct of the campaign, persisted in by General Howe, he solicited and obtained his recall. (4) During his stay he wrote many letters, some of which, fortunately preserved, give us useful information. Though containing some minor statistical errors, due to imperfect information from distant sources, in all matters of importance the statements made in these letters may be implicitly relied on. The truth or falsity of Lord Percy's estimate of the characters and designs of those with whom he was brought in contact, may best be judged by a comparison with proven facts.

Upon landing at Boston, Lord Percy learned that it was his "misfortune" to be assigned to the temporary command of the garrison there. For "the people, by all accounts, are extremely violent and wrong-headed; so much so that I fear we shall be obliged to come to extremities." (5) "The people here talk much and do little; but nothing, I am sure, will ever establish peace and quiet in this country, except steadiness and perseverance on the part of the administration. A change of administration or measures would be at this instant, the most fatal thing in the world to this province, and all America in general, for it would be adding fresh fuel to that flame which frequent changes in both were the origin of." (6)

The esteem for the colonists as a people cherished by Lord Percy while in England, did not survive a close acquaintance; at least as to those who came under his notice while he was stationed in Boston. These, he declared were "in general made up of rashness and timidity. Quick and violent in their determinations" and "fearful in the execution of them—unless, indeed, they are quite certain of meeting little or no opposition, and then, like all other cowards, they are cruel and tyrannical. To hear them talk, you would imagine that they would attack us and demolish us every night; (7) and yet, whenever we appear, they are frightened out of their wits." Lord Percy now thinks that "no perfect obedience and submission to the mother country" from the New England provinces can be expected, until their committees of correspondence and congresses are made high treason and tried for it in England. And he is "sorry to say that no body of men in this province (Massachusetts) are so extremely injurious to the peace and tranquility of

it as the clergy. They preach up sedition openly from the pulpit. (8) Nay, some of them have gone so far as absolutely to refuse the sacrament to the communicants till they have signed a paper of the most seditious kind, which they have denominated the Solemn League and Covenant." (9)

Lord Percy is charmed with the loveliness of the land of the "Pilgrim Fathers," and thinks it a pity that its people are not equally benign. "This is the most beautiful country I ever saw in my life, and if the people were only like it, we should do very well," he writes. But they are, he thinks, "a set of sly, artful, hypocritical rascals, cruel and cowards; I must own I cannot but despise them completely." (10) In the town, guarded by the garrison, they are unaggressive, but outside its limits they "are beginning to be a little troublesome." This is unpleasant news to Percy for it may be necessary "to detach a brigade up farther into the country, of which he may be placed in command, and that is not a business he very much admires. But he is "resolved cheerfully to do his duty as long as he continues in the service." (11)

Towards the end of August Lord Percy begins to fear that "there will be some bloodshed," for "the opposite party" are "arming and exercising all over the country." Yet he is "still convinced that nothing but either drunkenness or madness" can embolden them to attack the troops. But it is certain that "it will require a great length of time, much steadiness, and many troops to re-establish good order and government."

Desertions have been many; the soldiers being enticed away by the disaffected colonists by specious promises; but now they are "greatly decreased" owing to "frequent patrols and parties," sent out to guard the roads. The delegates to the congress have departed for Philadelphia, no hindrance being placed in their way by Governor Gage. This makes Lord Percy believe that unless the members of that body "all go by the ears together," which, however, he "flatters" himself they will, "there will be more work cut out for the Administration in America than, perhaps, they are aware of."

The Regulating Act has gone into effect, and "twenty-six of the new council have accepted and are sworn in; but, for my own part, I doubt whether they will be more active than the old ones. Such a set of timid creatures I never did see. Those of the new Council that live at any distance from town, have remained here (in Boston) ever since they took the oaths, and are, I am told, afraid to go home again." (12)

One method of evading the law, "strongly characteristic of the people," is to "say that since the town meetings are forbid by the Act, they shall not hold them, but as they do not see any mention made of county meetings, they shall hold *them* for the future. They, therefore, go a mile out of town, do just the same business there they formerly did in Boston, call it a county meeting, and so elude the act." (13)

A few weeks later: "Things here are now drawing to a crisis every day. The people . . . have taken up arms in almost every part of the province, and have drove in the Governor and most of the Council. The few that remain in the country they have not only obliged to resign, but to take up arms with them. A few days ago they mustered about seven thousand men at Worcester to which place they have conveyed about twenty pieces of cannon. In short, this country is now in as open a state of rebellion as Scotland was in the year '45. The General's great lenity and moderation serve only to make them more daring and insolent. . . . He has given them every proof that his utmost wish is to restore peace and tranquility without coming to violent measures. But this behaviour they term timidity, and fancy that the troops are unable to act against them. (14) Still the situation is a serious one. "What makes an insurrection here always more formidable than in other places, is that there is a law of this province which obliges every inhabitant to be furnished with a firelock, bayonet and pretty considerable quantity of ammunition. (15) Besides which, every township is obliged by the same law to have a magazine of all kinds of military stores. They are, moreover, trained four times in each year, so that they do not make a despicable *appearance* as soldiers, though they were never yet known to behave even decently in the field. . . . The General has not yet molested them in the least. They have free access to and from the town, though armed with firelocks, provided they only come in small numbers. . . . You will be able to judge from the account I have given you, what a pretty state things are in here. Besides which, as they will neither suffer any courts to sit or magistrates to act, there is a total suspension of all law and justice." (16)



As ever, under like conditions, conciliation failed to conciliate. The more earnestly Governor Gage protested that he desired peace and tranquility, the more determined the Disunionists became that there should be neither. Naturally, therefore, it was not long before Lord Percy is obliged to report: "Our affairs here are in the most critical situation imaginable. Nothing less than the total loss or conquest of the colonies must be the end of it. Either, indeed, is disagreeable." But if the latter: "We have got together a clever little army here of eight regiments of infantry, besides two which are daily expected, together with a pretty small train of artillery." This may do for the present, but remembering the constant drilling of armed militia in every village of the four provinces, "many more will be wanted next spring," he declares. (17) Nor is this all; "the provincial congress at Cambridge have now come to resolutions which must be attended with fatal consequences to this country. They have voted an army of observation of fifteen thousand, and have appointed a committee of fifteen, who are to have the conduct and management of the affairs of this province; but they are particularly to take care that proper magazines are formed. . . . and that their army is supplied with everything proper for carrying on a war." (18) And worse was to come. Soon it was learned that the provincial congress had "raised an army, seized the public money, and have taken on themselves all the powers of government. I really begin now to think that it will come to blows at last; for they are most amazingly encouraged by our having done nothing as yet. . . . The people here are the most designing villians in the world. They have not the least idea of either religion or morality. Nor have they the least scruple of taking the most solemn oath on any matter that can assist their purpose, though they know the direct contrary can be clearly and evidently proved in half an hour. Of this we have several instances." (19)

The conditions described by Lord Percy had been brought about by the shrewd and far-seeing policy of the Disunion oligarchy of Boston, and had been made successful by the weak and vacillating methods of Governor Gage. The recommendations of the "Suffolk Resolves," that there be convened a provincial congress in Massachusetts, had been carried into effect by the simple expedient of transforming the legally constituted assembly into a revolutionary convention.

Governor Gage had summoned the members of that body to meet at Salem on the 1st of October, but, as the Disunion influence had become paramount in that town, he had later revoked the call. Nevertheless, they met at the appointed time and place, and organized themselves into an independent sovereign body, with John Hancock as their president. They then adjourned, meeting, during the ensuing six months, at Concord, Cambridge, and again at Concord. During the early part of these sessions, by virtue of the plenary powers with which they had invested themselves, they deposed the Governor, appointing, in his stead, a committee of fifteen, which they styled the "Committee of Safety," and upon whom they conferred full judicial and executive jurisdiction, to extend throughout the province. They likewise appointed a Treasurer or "Receiver-General," to take charge of the taxes of the province, provided for the mobilization of an army and named its commanders.

Thus organized insurrection reigned in Massachusetts, and the constituted and legal authorities were content to stand by and watch its development.

The powers of government were usurped by the very men, who, by their representatives, had assembled for the avowed purpose of petitioning for a redress of grievances: who, with that object in view, had prepared numerous papers detailing those grievances, and praying for relief. Yet now, before the ink with which these documents had been written had dried upon their pages; before it was possible for the demands contained in them even to have been considered, they had taken the remedy into their own hands by overthrowing the government to the head of which their appeal was pending. For this apparent change of intent there had been no excuse, for the most scrupulous care had been taken by the government officials to avoid occasion for offense.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Hugh Smithson, the father of Lord Percy, was created Duke of Northumberland in right of his wife, with whom he had made a love match. Though not of plebeian origin, previous to his marriage with the heiress of the Percies and the Scymours, he had been poor, and at one time had kept an apothecary's shop. Recalling this fact, some jestingly declared that his dual coronet should be encircled, not with strawberry leaves, but with senna. But though raised to the highest rank in the peerage by the fond partiality of a woman, this gentleman

seems to have supported it with dignity and discretion, and to have given no cause for the sneers of his envious detractors.

In politics the Duke was an ultra-Whig, and ever declared himself opposed to the coercion of the colonists.

<sup>2</sup> In a letter to her son, the Duchess commended him for marching on foot with his regiment, declaring her belief that he was the only man of his rank that had ever done so.

<sup>3</sup> "The electors of London, Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the County of Middlesex, have obliged their candidates to sign a written engagement that they will endeavor to obtain a repeal of the late oppressive and unconstitutional American laws, and promote a reconciliation between the two countries. . . . It being objected to one of the candidates set up for Westminster, Lord Percy, that he is absent on the wicked business of cutting the throats of our American brethren, his friends have thought it necessary this morning to publish a letter of his expressing that he is on good terms with the people of Boston, and much respected by them."—*Benjamin Franklin to Joseph Galloway*, October 12th, 1774. *Sparks' Franklin*, Vol. VIII, pp. 138-9.

This letter was written by Lord Percy from Boston on the 10th of August. So much of it as was submitted to the Westminster electors is as follows: "I am well with the people of Boston, even with the Selectmen. When the people come with complaints, I hear them with patience; and if they are just ones, I take care they shall be immediately redressed, assuring them that we are come to protect the peaceable inhabitants, not to injure them; and that, as we are determined to enforce obedience to the laws in other people, we shall be ever ready and desirous to be the first to obey them ourselves."

Perhaps the anxiety of the Westminster electors was alleviated by this assurance, but we may be sure that it gave little satisfaction to "the people of Boston" who came to Lord Percy with complaints, for they were of the party who had determined to obey no laws but those decreed by the Disunion oligarchy.

<sup>4</sup> The name of Lord Percy is associated with the United States for a reason other than his connection with the invading army. He was the half brother of James Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

<sup>5</sup> To the Duke of Northumberland, July 5, 1774.

As written these letters contain many contractions, which, as likely to confuse the reader, have not been reproduced here.

<sup>6</sup> This discovery was early made by Lord Percy, but only at the cost of a voyage across the Atlantic. It had long been evident to the acute and well-balanced minds of Lord Mansfield and George Grenville, without such a necessity.

<sup>7</sup> Threats of this character were frequently made during the first nine months of the occupation of Boston by the government troops, under the command of Governor Gage. Ridiculous as they were, they were regarded seriously by some of the prominent men of the Disunion party. In December, 1774, John Adams wrote:

"Whatever Alva (Governor Gage) may think of it, it has required great caution and delicacy in the conduct of affairs to prevent their destruction." And, later, referring to the same period, he wrote: "I remember a petition from Boston to Congress for leave to cut Gage and his troops to pieces, which was absolutely refused."

To James Burgh, December 28, 1774, and to William Tudor, March 22, 1777.—*Life and Works*, Vol. IX, pp. 451-2; 459.

These gasconading threats recall one of a similar nature recorded by the same gentleman, menacing with annihilation the soldiers, at their landing in Boston, five years before. Perhaps it was as well that the Congress refused to permit the Disunion population of Boston to cut to pieces Gage and his troops, for the task might have proved at least as disastrous to the assailants as to the assailed. It is scarcely necessary to say—notwithstanding their loud vaunts—that nothing was farther from the intention of the Disunion leaders than to attack the government troops in their stronghold, at the time these threats were made. Many months later, when their forces had been greatly augmented, and were commanded by men with some pretensions to military experience, no such an attempt was made.

<sup>8</sup> One of these furious zealots, addressing the Disunion troops at a general muster, assured them that they would prove invincible in their warfare against the government, for, "God himself is with us for our Captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets."

Of the effect upon the minds of his fellow provincials of this ecclesiastical revolutionary propaganda, Daniel Leonard wrote:

"When the clergy engage in a political warfare, religion becomes a most powerful engine, either to support or overthrow the state. What effect it must have had upon the audience to hear the same sentiments and principles, which they had before read in a newspaper, delivered on Sundays from the sacred desk, with a religious awe, and the most solemn appeals to heaven from lips which they had been taught from their cradle to believe could utter nothing but eternal truth."—*Letters of Massachusettsensis*.

Jonathan Mayhew, who had done much to inspire the people of Massachusetts with Disunion sentiments, being now for eight years dead, his place had been taken by Samuel Cooper, who had been associated with Franklin and Adams in the dishonest manipulation of the Hutchinson letters. This gentleman was not less diligent than his predecessor in the endeavor to instil into the minds of the people a hatred of the government.

<sup>9</sup> To the Duke of Northumberland, July 27, 1774.

This "Solemn League and Covenant" was formulated by the Massachusetts Assembly during the preceding month of June. Like all pledges emanating from Disunion sources, it was thrust down the throats of the people, however nauseous the dose might be to them. Those who refused to sign it were "held up to public scorn and indignation." This, of course, meant that they were to be handed over to the tender mercies of the rabble, and, unless they recanted, their lives made a burden. It called upon the subscriber to swear "in the presence of God," to cease all commerce with Great Britain, to use no British goods, and to break off all connections with such as refused to take a like oath.

The full text is given in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, Vol. XII, p. 45.



<sup>10</sup> To Henry Reveley, August 8, 1774.

The charge of cruelty and cowardice here brought against the people of Massachusetts by Lord Percy, no doubt was especially provoked by the tarrings and featherings and kindred outrages against peaceable and inoffensive citizens which at this time were beginning to be epidemic in the environs of Boston and the adjacent towns.

It is worth noting that the letter containing this unfavorable reference to the people of Boston was written but two days before that published by the election committee to show the good understanding between Lord Percy and these people. But this seeming inconsistency gives no evidence of insincerity, for both passages might have been contained in the same letter without incongruity. Nevertheless the passage submitted to the electors doubtless produced a false impression, as, perhaps, it was intended to do.

<sup>11</sup> To the Duke of Northumberland, August 15, 1774.

<sup>12</sup> These strictures do not seem to be warranted by the facts, and, doubtless, were made upon imperfect information.

Some of these gentlemen were advanced in years and of infirm health. The risk—or rather the certainty—of being subjected to indignities and outrage by the mob “committees,” had they ventured beyond the protection of the troops, might have proved fatal to them, and, certainly, would have embittered the remainder of their lives. The treatment accorded to one of these councillors is referred to in a letter from Samuel Cooper to Benjamin Franklin, written about this time. In this letter he wrote:

“About twenty of the Council appointed by the king took the oath; since which one-half, *not being able to stand the public odium*, have resigned. All who now hold the commissions, not living in Boston, have retired here (to Boston) under the protection of the army. . . . The Lieutenant-Governor (Thomas Oliver) was obliged to resign his commission, at his house at Cambridge, being surrounded with four thousand people. . . . The people assembled at Cambridge were landholders, led by captains of the towns, representatives and committeemen.”—*Sparks' Franklin*, Vol. VIII, p. 133.

The nature of this “public odium” is hinted at in Mr. Cooper's letter, but may be better understood by a reference to other sources, and particularly to the “Loyalists of the American Revolution,” written by Lorenzo Sabine, a New York Disunionist, who was honest enough to tell the truth of the terrible history of the persecution of the Loyalists. From this work we learn more concerning the outrage committed upon Mr. Oliver by these “landholders,” “captains” and “representatives.” Three or four thousand of them, we are told, surrounded his house and demanded that he sign a resignation of his office as Councillor, swearing that they “would have his blood” if he refused. This, after vainly protesting, he did, when his assailants departed, but not before inflicting upon him more insults.

Sabine relates a still more infamous outrage committed upon another Councillor, an old and infirm gentleman named Israel Williams. He was taken from his dwelling, during the night, by a mob “committee,” and confined in a room in which a blazing fire was kept, with the chimney stopped up and the doors and windows tightly closed. He endured the torture until nearly expiring, when his agony obliged him to comply with the demands of his cruel tormentors.

The windows of another Councillor, Daniel Leonard, were pierced with bullets, but fortunately, none of the inhabitants were injured. Another Timothy Ruggles, who had served with credit in the French War, and had been president of the Stamp Act Congress, being warned by a friend not to return home, if he “valued his life,” remained away, and was thus saved from outrage or death. But his chivalrous would-be assailants consoled themselves for their disappointment by mutilating his horses.

After these significant object lessons, milder methods of “public odium” were found to be effective; many Councillors resigning rather from the dread of outrage than from outrage actually inflicted. For this they should not be censured; for it was plain that Governor Gage could not, or would not give them the protection to which they had a right, as officers of the crown in pursuance of their sworn duty.

<sup>13</sup> To ———, August 21, 1774.

Such an evasion of the law was made by the meeting that adopted the “Suffolk Resolves.” It met at Milton, in the environs of Boston.

Later, by virtue of the good-natured toleration of Governor Gage, the Disunionists made use of another and more convenient device. They declared that the town meetings held just prior to the time when the act went into effect, were not dissolved, but only *adjourned*, and, therefore, were still alive. “I must think of that,” said the bewildered governor, for “by these means you may keep them alive for ten years!”

<sup>14</sup> We learn from John Adams that, at this time, the belief in the impotence of the government troops had extended to the congress in

Philadelphia. In a letter to William Tudor, written from that city, Mr. Adams declared that: “It is the universal opinion here that General Gage is in the horrors, and means to act only on the defensive.”—*Life and Works*, Vol. IX, p. 347.

A closer acquaintance with the conditions prevailing in Boston served only to confirm this belief. On his return to Massachusetts, in the letter to James Burgh before quoted, Mr. Adams wrote: “Our Alva Gage, with his fifteen mandamus Councillors, are shut up in Boston, afraid to stir, *afraid of their own shades*, protected with a dozen regiments of regular soldiers and strong fortifications in the town, but never moving out of it.”—*Life and Works*, Vol. IX, p. 351.

<sup>15</sup> In a pamphlet published about this time by Charles Lee, an English soldier of fortune, and double traitor, intended to hearten the Disunion levies for the coming conflict with the government troops, the writer says:

“The yeomanry of America have, besides, infinite advantages over the peasantry of other countries. They are accustomed from infancy to firearms, they are expert in the use of them; whereas the lower and middle people of England are, by the tyranny of certain laws, almost as ignorant in the use of a musket as they are of the ancient catapulta.”—*Strictures on a Pamphlet, etc.*, Boston, 1777, p. 9.

This, of course, had a base of truth, especially as applied to the guerrilla warfare practiced by the colonial troops. But, in a letter to Edmund Burke, this Lee, in an attempt to appreciate the military qualifications of the colonists, rises to an absurd pitch of extravagance, which, however, does not seem to have overtaken the credulity of his correspondent. In this letter he says:

“I have been present at the reviews of several of these companies (of the Disunion levies of New England) and was amazed at the exactness and rapidity of their manoeuvres. I shall say nothing of the formidable numbers of light infantry, *undoubtedly the best in the world*, which their back provinces can produce.”—*Burke's Works*, Vol. I, p. 255.

<sup>16</sup> To the Duke of Northumberland, September 12, 1774.

<sup>17</sup> To the Reverend Thomas Percy, October 27, 1774.

<sup>18</sup> To ———, November 1, 1774.

About this time, in a letter to an unknown correspondent, John Adams wrote:

“Our people, through the province, are everywhere learning the military art—exercising perpetually; so that, I suppose, if occasion should require, an army of fifteen thousand men, from this province alone, might be brought into the field in one week.”—*Life and Works*, Vol. IX, p. 349.

This was a reasonable estimate. But a few weeks later, in the letter to James Burgh, already noticed, he wrote, in the true Adams vein:

“New England alone has two hundred thousand fighting men, and all in a militia established by law; not exact soldiers, but used to all arms.”—*Life and Works*, Vol. IX, p. 352.

New England never did, and never could have, put one-fifth even, perhaps one-tenth, of this number of fighting men into the field.

Another statement of this gentleman which, perhaps it would be generous to place to the score of attempted humor, was made in a letter to his wife. Boasting of the achievements of the Board of War, of which he was a member, he declared that that body had “*millions of men to arm and train*.”

But John Adams was not the only prominent Disunionist that exaggerated the potential strength of the colonial armies. Charles Lee, in the pamphlet before quoted, wrote:

“Taking, therefore, all circumstances into consideration, there will be no rashness in affirming that this continent may have formed for action in three or four months (that is to say, by the time of the conflict at Lexington) an hundred thousand infantry.”—*Strictures, etc.*, p. 9.

Eyen Alexander Hamilton indulged in quite as absurd exaggerations. In his “Farmer Refuted” he asserted that the colonies could put half a million men in the field, while Great Britain could send but fifteen thousand. (!)—*The Farmer Refuted*, New York, 1775.

The actual number of men in the colonial armies is difficult to estimate. Though, according to the report of General Knox, the number of men enlisted was 231,959, it is not likely that there was in the field, at any one time, one-quarter of that number.

<sup>19</sup> To the Reverend Thomas Percy, November 25, 1774.

The many perjured affidavits contained in the account of the Boston “Massacre” published by the Disunion leaders, furnishes a notable proof of the ease with which these gentlemen were able to procure sworn testimony to sustain their charges against the government officials. An equally notable proof was soon to be furnished in consequence of another conflict with the government troops.

Managers in San Francisco: IGNATZ STEINHART and P. N. LILIENTHAL

## THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK

(LIMITED)

London Office  
San Francisco Office : N. E. Cor. Sansome and Pine Streets

Authorized Capital Stock, . . . \$6,000,000	Paid in . . . \$1,500,000
Subscribed. . . . . 3,000,000	Remainder subject to call
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . . . \$1,500,000	

China, Japan and East Indies: Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.  
Australia and New Zealand: Bank of Australasia and branches; The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.

Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued, Collections made, and Stocks, Bonds and Bullion bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON  
E. H. LUSHINGTON  
HON. H. H. FOWLER  
JOSEPH SEBAG  
ISAAC SELIGMAN  
J. SIMON  
J. SIMON, Managing Director (London)

## WHY NOT DRINK English Ale and Porter?

### Burnell's

Is equally as good as that which you get at home.  
You can order a single case delivered to your home.

## BURNELL & CO.

480 O'Farrell Street

SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE—EAST 2510



## EDITORIAL

WE wish our readers a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

RUSSIA announces her willingness to be friends with Britain. More badly beaten she must be than the world supposed!

SCHMITZ now proposes that the taxpayers of the city shall support a free municipal employment bureau. Guess who will be given preference in the jobs!

ONE of the most vehement extollers of Russian virtue, in this country, was Father Peter Yorke. It would be interesting to know if he is in the same admiring mind still.

PREVARICATOR J. J. Barrett continues to rant in the *Examiner* about British injustices to Erin, declaring that Irishmen have been "deprived of all rights." Clearly, not of the right to "kiek."

SAYS the *Outlook*: Last year there was no room in their own country for 87,358 Britons, but there was room for 82,874 aliens. No wonder we are the derision of our enemies and the despair of our friends.

A PART from Russia with its internal disturbances, the world is at peace. And there is more of international good-will on the earth than there was a year ago. Perhaps, after all, the Christians are to have an inning.

THE reception given to Prince Louis and the British squadron by the citizens of New York was more than cordial—it was enthusiastic. The event served the purpose of showing "which way the wind blows," notwithstanding the puny efforts of the Irish malcontents to turn it in another direction.

LET it not be thought that Great Britain has a monopoly of unemployed and poor persons. This country has its poverty, too, though not much is heard about it out West.

According to an estimate of Robert Hunter's, based on several years' experience in charity and settlement work in Chicago and New York, at least ten million of our people are in a state of acute poverty at the present time.

THE Mutual Life Insurance inquiry has brought out the fact that the Associated Press will telegraph any kind of fake or doctored news to newspapers at the rate of two dollars per line per newspaper. The newspapers, of course, get their "whack."

Well may the public complain that nowadays they know not what to believe in the press.

Why worry? Believe nothing.

UNDER the heading "British Food Supply: Remarkable Efforts of Great Britain in the Southern Hemisphere," the Washington Department of Commerce and Labor prints the following: "Consul Williams, of Cardiff, reports a remarkable order for steamships designed for trade with India and South America, in which parts of the world Great Britain hopes to be able to find sources of food supply to take the place of the United States. Cardiff shipowners have placed orders for 12 new steamers with north country builders since August 1, 1905."

Under the caption, "Britain on Eve of Great Change," the report continues: "To the outsider this boom in shipbuilding is incomprehensible, but it is evident that many shipowners believe that British shipping is on the eve of a great change. They reason thus: The falling off in imports from the United States has forced Britain to seek food products elsewhere in India, South America and Australia, and these large steamers are built in order to pre-empt a large share of that far-away trade. In order to understand the growth of that trade it should be noted that India furnished the largest percentage of the wheat imports in 1904, followed by Russia, Argentine, and the United States in the order named. This was a complete reversal of the order of 1901, when the United States furnished 66.2 per cent of the total wheat imports. The import trade from the United States has not been very profitable to British shipping in recent years,

because the United States is buying less and less abroad. On the other hand, the new trade with India and the Southern Hemisphere will pay both ways, because those regions are heavy buyers of British goods, exchanging their own raw materials for manufactured articles. The firm establishment of this new trade relation on the part of British shipping may affect American interests injuriously by making it more difficult to build up an American merchant service by establishing a freight differential, which in time will shut American food products out of British markets."

So the policy of selfishness may bring its own punishment after all, without the aid of retaliatory legislation. Things do so right themselves sometimes.

THE *Chronicle* started the anti-Japanese agitation, thinking to win thereby the favor of the labor unions—whom at heart it really hates. But the *Chronicle* is a Republican party organ, with a keen understanding as to which side its bread is buttered on, and after the President's stinging rebuke it is safe to bet there will be no more fight in the sheet. It will silently and basely desert the cause it so noisily inaugurated, leaving its deluded followers to shoulder all the odium of ignominious defeat.

NOTWITHSTANDING bad legislation, British trade continues to prosper. A recent dispatch from London says: "The November statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of \$12,380,500 in imports and \$17,274,500 in exports. The principal items in the increase in exports were manufactures and steel \$3,168,600, and cotton fabrics \$1,083,670. These returns bring the total exports of British products for the eleven months of 1905 to the grand total of \$1,506,856,375, or over \$2,500,000 more than the record for the whole year of 1904.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER concluded a recent speech in these stirring words:

"We say today that Canada is a nation, and we take pride in it. Canada is a nation, and yet it is still a colony. We are reversing history. If you go back to the days of old you will invariably find that the relations between the colonies and the parent state resulted in a violent separation. But we make pretensions to the writing of history, to a history which has never been written before, and our purpose is to remain a nation under the British flag."

WITHIN six months that great British engineering triumph, the Tehuantepec Railroad, will be an accomplished fact. The route is much farther north than Panama, and therefore affords a much shorter and quicker journey between the American eastern and western coasts. It avoids altogether the "stormy Caribbean" and also the "Bay of Calms." It is in direct touch with the continental railroad system of North America. Moreover, Sir Wecman Pearson has made the railroad a first-class one, capable of carrying an enormous amount of traffic, and has constructed at each end a fine, safe and commodious harbor. It will prove a distinct advantage to the commerce of the world, and a splendid investment for the enterprising stockholders.

THE event of moment in Great Britain is the resignation of Mr. Balfour, and the formation of a new Cabinet by Campbell-Bannerman. Well may foreigners find British politics a conundrum when they read of the King sending for the greatest traitor the country holds to assume the reins of government.

During the late war, Campbell-Bannerman was a friend and adviser of the Boers and an anti-Britisher of the most pronounced type. The war would have ended two years before it did, or perhaps never would have broken out, but for him, Stead and a few others. They assured the Boers that the British public was on their side and would soon oust the Government and withdraw all demands.

But that is the British way—to give all interests an inning, no matter what disaster follows. It would not be done in any other country—particularly in this.

Happily, Campbell-Bannerman has no real power, and the country is safe. He will be out again before he can work much mischief. His weakness and unpopularity should help Chamberlain and the fiscal reform measure.



CZAR NICHOLAS has been guilty of some ghastly mistakes in his time, but none approaches in seriousness the mistake he made in giving the Russian people their freedom. That the Slav masses were unprepared and unfitted for such liberty the events of the last few weeks bear gruesome testimony. Mental enlightenment and a civilizing of their hard, brutal natures were what the Russian masses needed, not a freer field for their devilish instincts. If anything, they have needed a sterner hand over them with the passing years, for the good in them has not kept pace with the bad in them.

Were it not all so horrifying it would be ludicrous. The first thing these devout followers of the gentle and compassionate Christ do with the "blessed" boon of liberty, is to massacre thousands of defenseless Jews. And why? Simply because the Slavs cannot bear the thought of a people of another race and religion sharing the common independence. Christ, they know, was a Jew, and much as they think they love Him they would crucify Him today if they had the chance—because He was not a Slav.

And the Jews themselves at Odessa contributed to the crime by almost incredible indiscretion. They walked about the streets shouting to the Christians: "We have given you your God, and we now give you your freedom."

Doubtless ere many hours had passed they were wishing they hadn't.

The world pretends to be appalled—"stands aghast," etc. Hypocritical old world! It nagged and threatened the Czar into doing this thing, knowing full well what would happen—if it had given the matter a moment's thought.

What has liberty without intelligence ever done for any people? Americans, to start at home, must by this time be aware that those godly Pilgrim Fathers were bigoted old tyrants who, fleeing from "persecution" became themselves the most unmerciful of persecutors, resorting even to the murderous stake to enforce their views. And in the years since?—the sickening tales of rampant graft, corruption and crime are answer.

The French revolution is another, and more complete, example.

And even in hard-headed and right-meaning Britain has there been any exception? With much hurrahing the masses received at the hands of Gladstone that great instrument which was to be used with such magical effect for their welfare—the franchise. What have they done with it? The thousands of unemployed and hungry men parading London's streets is answer. No "masters" ever did or ever would have brought them to that dire pass.

Liberty is the great desideratum, we grant, but it should be preceded by enlightenment. He who would be master in any art must have knowledge before he can, to good purpose, use tools. Why then the idea that some different method will serve in matter sociological?

It is held by some that liberty leads to enlightenment. It may—but certainly by a rough and bloody road. Liberty never led the American Indian nor the African savage to enlightenment.

One hundred million of the Czar's one hundred and fifty million subjects can neither read nor write, and have no more idea of the responsibilities linked with self-government than have their sheep. Their only idea of liberty is freedom to do as they please, and no taxes. Brutish by nature and by the long effect of hard conditions, they are the least qualified for representative government of any people on the earth.

The Czar should first have given them schools and ameliorative reforms. He should have given his people freedom as the British Government (wise enough in its work abroad) is giving the Boers of the Transvaal their political freedom—by degrees, and preceded by intelligent education. He would have had no cause to fear for his throne by reason of this enlightenment.

There are two perfect self-governing countries in the world—Canada and New Zealand—and both are unswervingly loyal to a distant sovereign.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is a man after our own heart. He acts from conviction, and never hesitates to plainly state his mind.

Several Californians—or rather men from California—called on the President just before the opening of Congress, in the interest of the Japanese exclusion bill. They thought that their labor backing in San Francisco would weigh with the President, but Mr. Roosevelt lost no time in disclosing his opinion. To quote from a dispatch: "What on earth did you Californians mean by introducing such a bill?" burst out the President as he

greeted them. "Don't you know such a thing is preposterous? With our great trade openings in the Orient, and our peculiar relations with those countries, and with our solemn treaty with Japan, which is the supreme law of the land? Do you suppose I would approve a bill that would be in violation of a treaty and an affront to Japan? Why, I would veto it if it were passed unanimously."

Further discussion revealed the fact that there is a rivalry between Californian politicians and labor agitators for the honor of getting the Japs excluded. "We understand," said one of the Californians, "that a committee is coming here with the intention of having a similar bill introduced by a Democrat, who will try to make it appear that the regular delegation is dilatory or opposed to the anti-Japanese sentiment in California."

"Who are these people?" asked the President.

"Well, the committee is headed by Mr. Livernash, and the other members are Andrew Furuseth, O. A. Tviemoe and Walter Macarthur. Three of them are foreigners, and those who are not socialists are anarchists."

"Send them to me! Send them to me!" exploded the President, gritting his teeth and pounding the desk with his fist. "I'll veto the bill and deport Livernash!"

Spoken like a man, and a true American! No treaty will be violated if Mr. Roosevelt has his way. The Japs are here by treaty right, and are no more detrimental to the country than the blatant and ignorant aliens who oppose them. The membership of the Japanese Exclusion League is made up of foreigners—active conspirers with Mayor Schmitz to form a labor trust—fellows who never have had nor could have the interests of the American nation at heart. A large proportion of them are Slavs, and they show the same intolerant and bloodthirsty traits that their Jew-murdering compatriots at home are now exercising to the horror and indignation of the world.

San Francisco may submit to being bossed by alien demagogues, but not the nation—thanks to the presence of a strong man at the head of affairs.

COUNSEL of Richard McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, made the statement in court that the Mutual's assets exceeded those of the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany. Cables were sent to Europe for figures, and they showed that the Bank of England's assets alone are nearly \$700,000,000 more than the Mutual's. The assets of the three banks exceed the Mutual's by nearly two billion dollars.

How nicely the Mutual has fooled the American people with its spread-eagle bragging!

It was also learned that the leading official of the Imperial Bank of Germany receives \$30,000 a year; the Chief Governor of the Bank of England \$10,000.

American insurance presidents have been claiming that at a salary of \$100,000 they were underpaid.

PARADOXICAL as the statement may seem, Great Britain, at the present time, is suffering from a superfluity and a scarcity of labor. In London and other large cities hundreds of willing workmen are unable to find employment, and they and their families in consequence are in distress. In the iron districts and shipbuilding localities there is a dearth of labor, and the manufacturing interests of the country are suffering. In London, Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow and other great industrial centers this lack of labor, and lack of employment for labor, exist side by side.

The reasons for this anomalous condition are not difficult to find. They are plain enough, but they are ugly and reflect no credit upon the intelligence nor upon the patriotism of the present-day British workman. But on the theory of "soonest ended, quickest mended," it is as well that the truth be ventilated.

The fact is that in Great Britain there is a superabundance of unskilled labor and not enough of skilled labor. There are not enough skilled hands to do the work of the country, and the shortage steadily becomes greater as the trade of the country expands. In the iron industry, manufacturers are six months behind in their orders, and new work is being declined daily; they would increase the capacity of their plants, but they are aware that they would be unable to secure mechanics to do the work. And this in a country where there are thousands of able-bodied men anxious to work!



The cause of this woeful and discreditable state of affairs is to be traced to the selfishness and unpatriotism of the trades-union mechanics on the one hand and to the stupid acquiescence of the great body of unorganized laborers on the other. The evil dates from a generation or so ago, when conditions were different. In restricting the number of apprentices, the labor unions allowed nothing for expansion of trade. They proceeded on the theory that there should always be one artisan in the making to take the place of the worker removed by age or death and no more. Now that a steady boom is on, they are caught short-handed—but unfortunately it is not they that suffer.

In permitting themselves to be denied the right to earn a living in their own country; in acquiescing in a system which denies to a father the right to teach his son his own trade, the masses of British workingmen have shown an asinine stupidity and indifference which render them deserving of no sympathy or aid in their troubles. Indeed, if anything, some severe punishment should be meted out to them, for in their criminal failure to sanely govern their own affairs they have brought suffering to innocent persons—the women and children dependent upon them.

That this culpability is shared by all classes of British workingmen—organized and unorganized—even at the present time, is shown by the idiotic resistance of these people to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed fiscal reform. The strongest opposition comes from the very classes who would benefit most by the measure. Rather than pay a farthing more for a loaf of bread, the laboring man would see the British farmer condemned to chronic poverty, the land left idle and unproductive, and one-half of his numbers begging for sustenance. Indeed, rather than pay that extra farthing he would himself lose an additional shilling a day in wages. Such is his peculiar make-up.

While the unskilled British workman is too dense to see that he is his own worst enemy, the trades unionist is aware of the true conditions. But he is more loyal to the selfish principles of unionism than he is to his country and his fellow Briton. He reasons that he has got all the work he can do—so let his fellow Briton on the outside starve or emigrate—let the surplus work go to the better loved foreign union mechanic.

That this actually occurs statistics show. The value of imported foreign manufactured goods in 1851 was £9,000,000; last year it was £135,000,000. The approximate amount lost to British artisans in wages was £31,606,000. That would have fed many mouths for the year. An import trade is desirable, but not to this extent, and the galling feature is that this vast sum of money went principally to countries which practically shut out all British goods.

We are aware that it is useless to expose evils without offering remedies. To suggest any line of action that would work with the stubborn Briton is difficult, and we confess we are somewhat nonplused. Probably the best thing that could happen is what

is happening—starvation. It is a hard thing to say, but it does seem that hunger and destitution are the blessed agencies destined to lead the British toiler out of the slough of mental inertia. He has been reasoned with these many years, but it does no good—he will not himself reason. He has been given the ballot, legislation has been in his own hands, and he has simply used his power to the detriment of his own best interests. To take the franchise from him and invest the governing power in the intelligent and patriotic minority would doubtless work a satisfactory change, but this is not feasible—he would never consent to a surrender of his political rights.

It is said that the way to an Englishman's heart is through his stomach, and it is becoming more and more sadly evident that it is also the only way to his brain. Starve him and he will think, just as he will fight when kicked. But he must be injured in some way—and badly—before he can be made to move.

What the destitute unemployed of London need is not bread, but books and plain talk. Fill them with beef and beer, and never a thought will they give to the reason for their condition. They should be locked up somewhere on totally empty stomachs; if there be a scrap of food inside them it should be pumped out. Thus backed by the effective arguments of nature, a qualified instructor should teach them that he who will not work shall not eat, and that he who denies himself the opportunity to work forfeits the right to live. They should be taught that poverty is a crime, the greatest of crimes—in a country like England, where nature has been lavish and where opportunities for profitable employment exist in excess of the supply, and as in no other country in the world, save one. They should be taught that British industry is paramount in the world, that it has been built up, against many odds, by patriotic, hard-working and self-sacrificing forbears, who intended it as a glorious heritage for those who should come after them—not to be neglected or thrown into the hands of ill-willed foreigners. They should be taught that the heroic souls who made the matchless empire did not give their lives to the task in order to sustain a race of paupers; that a British pauper (barring him so made by sickness or personal misfortune), far from being an object for pity is a despicable thing, vile and wicked not only because of what he himself is, but because of the impediment he passes to his offspring and to society in general.

Having impressed him with these truths, the education might be completed by administering upon his bare back a lash for each meal he has missed since he reached the reasoning age, two more lashes for every meal he has deprived his wife of, and ten for each meal of which his child has been robbed.

All this, we warrant, will cause him to think some.

Then is the time to extend a little kindly aid and encourage him to make a fresh start. And he will do it. He will do his duty rightly enough when it is once impressed upon him, for he is well-meaning at heart.

Patronize the advertisers in this paper.

Lanka Thay Niwasca

(CEYLON TEA HOUSE)

This is our new name for our place of business, but the business remains the same—supplying "Pride of Ceylon" Tea direct from the grower to the consumer.

Those who have tried "Pride of Ceylon" tea know its extra quality and real worth.

Those who have not tried this tea are requested to send for free sample.

"Pride of Ceylon" Tea is sold only in the original packet, as packed in Ceylon, and the full weight and extra quality are guaranteed.

The price is 50 cents a pound. The postage on one packet is 22 cents, but we will mail a pound packet postpaid on receipt of 60 cents, so that you may try it.

F. A. PETERSON & CO.

148 PACIFIC AVE.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

### For Fine Shooting.

Use the Defiance Paper Shell for Smokeless Powder, the Climax for Black Powder. These shells are made of the toughest paper, thoroughly waterproof and primed with the quickest primers. Ask for Defiance or Climax shotgun cartridges and get the best.

New Rapid Shells are of the highest grade only, for Smokeless Powder. United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass., makers.



PLYMOUTH HARBOUR (ENG): LOOKING FROM THE HOE.



### Irish Land Act a Success

(From the New York Globe.)

The Balfour Ministry has announced that before the end of the year it will provide \$10,000,000 additional to facilitate the operation of the Wyndham land-purchase act, and during 1906 \$50,000,000. These allotments, made in advance of the time expected, are to relieve the deadlock which has arisen from the recent stoppage of land sales because of lack of funds—a stoppage to the interest of neither landlord nor tenant, and against which both—a new role for ancient enemies—have made common cause.

The Wyndham act provides for the issuance of £100,000,000 of land stock, the proceeds of which are to be lent to the tenant purchasers and ultimately be repaid; and for the payment of a bonus of £12,000,000 to the landlords, which, it is calculated, was the difference between the sum they could be induced to accept and the sum the tenants could afford to pay. But, while the bill was under consideration, taxpayers became alarmed and an agreement was exacted from the Government that, during the first three years, no more than £5,000,000 annually would be asked to finance the undertaking. It was assumed that the act would go into effect gradually and that, therefore, £5,000,000 would be all that would be needed. Indeed, it was said by prominent representatives of the Irish party that the scheme contemplated fixing so high a price for land that it was doubtful whether tenants would buy.

But experience quickly demonstrated that this doubt was without basis. There has been a rush for purchase in all parts of Ireland. Although in effect less than two years applications under the act requiring more than £30,000,000 have been filed. The available money supply long ago was exhausted, and there has followed a most disturbing halt. It is agreed that when a body of tenants desire to buy and a landlord to sell, it is desirable for both that the bargain be completed at the earliest possible day. During the interregnum there is an uncertainty of relation not making for careful husbandry. It is good news, therefore, that the British Treasury has found a way to make more rapid advances and thus avoid the partial failure of the beneficent measure through too great success. The outlook now is, if the land stock can be issued as needed, that the transfer of the land of Ireland to its actual tillers—that which is properly described as a miracle of statemanship—will be achieved in a few years, instead of requiring generations, as was supposed.

### Christmas Twice A Year

Madagascar is probably the only place in the world where Christmas is celebrated twice a year and where there are also two New Year's days. Since the influx of missionaries the queen issued an edict that the Christian year should be followed. But in commencing the year the date of the first day was set some time in October or November. Since the natives have been converted to the Christian religion they observe Christmas on the 25th of their own December, but also have made a holiday out of the day in their year which corresponds to our Christmas.

### A Gentle Hint

The beadle of a Scottish church, who was a "character," was in the habit of showing visitors over the church, which was very old, and of great interest.

On one occasion he had done so for a lady, who, on leaving him in the churchyard, offered him only barren thanks.

As she went through the gate the wily beadle remarked:

"Weel, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' oot that ye have lost your purse, ye maun recollect that ye havena had it oot here."

### GEO. R. MOSS & CO.

Manufacturing Jewelers and Opticians

FULL LINE OF **JEWELRY  
WATCHES  
AND SILVER** CARRIED IN STOCK

Get our prices before buying elsewhere

116 Geary Street, San Francisco

### Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers changing their residence should promptly notify the publishers, giving old as well as new address.  
When this ..... square is marked inside with an X it denotes : that your subscription has expired.  
Payment : for renewal should be sent promptly in order to .... avoid any interruption in service.

THOS. MIRE

WM. D. HALKET

### BAY CITY IRON WORKS

Boiler, Tank, Sheet Iron and Structural Iron Work  
Wrought Iron Steel Work and Blacksmith Work

Steel Dump and Ore Cars

Boiler and other repairs promptly attended to

Telephone Bush 263

136-138 Main Street, San Francisco

(Pickwick No. 259)

Telephone Page 1682



**GEORGE C. KEMP**

RELIABLE ENGLISH

Consulting and Manufacturing Optician

Junction Market and Valencia Sts.

2002 MARKET ST., S. F.

**DIPLOMAS**  
Oxford, England, 1885  
Detroit, Mich., 1902  
Registered Optometrist by California State Board of Examiners in Optometry.  
Two Medals: Paris Exposition, 1900.

Your attention is called to the fact that I am selling the new, one-piece, invisible bi-focal lenses, for near and distant vision combined, at \$3 50 per pair. Others are charging \$10 for the same article. A similar moderate scale of prices throughout my entire line both for new glasses and repair work.

Fine Watch Repairing **EYES EXAMINED FREE** Jewelry Manufactured

**KEROMA  
TEA**

A perfect tea is a perfectly blended tea. The **KEROMA TEAS** are perfectly blended, and include the choicest growths of India and Ceylon. *Exceptional strength and richness of flavor* are distinguishing marks of the **KEROMA TEAS**.

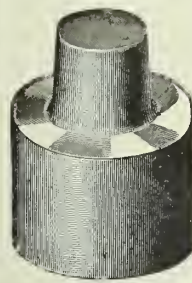
Prices ranging from 50c. to \$1.00 per pound. Samples sent upon request.

Agent "THE BRAHMA CEYLON TEA."

**EDWARD KERR,** 304 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
COR. FRONT, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Telephone Main 5571.

Order by mail, telephone or otherwise receive immediate attention.

### GEO. W. PENNINGTON SONS, (INC)



SHOE

Our Specialties are:

Hammered Steel Shoes  
and Dies. Cam, Crank  
and Steamboat Shafts  
Rock Breaker Plates  
Connecting Rods  
Well-Boring Tools  
General Blacksmithing



DIE

Correspondence Solicited and  
Circulars Mailed upon Request.

Main Works: S. W. cor. Montgomery and Chestnut Sts.

Office and Branch Works: 313 Folsom Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Send to Us for Estimates

M. B. SCHOFIELD

TEL. WEST 918

W. F. SCHOFIELD

**WESTERN ADDITION FUNERAL  
DIRECTORS**

M. B. SCHOFIELD, Manager

**1724 DEVISADERO ST., S. F.**

FINE PRIVATE PARLORS ABSOLUTELY FREE

Ladies in attendance

Open day and night

Special attention given to embalming and preparing bodies for shipment



**4% to 7% on Your Savings****PACIFIC STATES  
SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY**

Assets July 31, 1905 — \$1,398,700.10

Issues Accumulative Deposit Certificates, bearing 4 per cent. interest, guaranteed, paid semi-annually, and (if not previously withdrawn) sharing in the surplus earnings distributed every seven years. Send for circular.

OFFICES:

**213-215 Sansome Street**  
SAN FRANCISCO

The PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in San Francisco. It has been in business over SIXTEEN YEARS, and in that time has paid millions of dollars to its clients and has assisted thousands in acquiring homes.

WILLIAM PARDY, Secretary.

**Irishmen Protest***(From the New York Times.)*

The United Irish-American Societies held a mass meeting at Cooper Institute last night to protest, according to the admission tickets, against "the alliance with England which the British squadron comes here to boom."

Cooper Union was crowded, and enthusiasm was the chief characteristic of the meeting; but after all was said and done it was the opinion of many in the audience that it was a case of nine hundred and ninety-nine Irishmen and a lost idea.

After the meeting was over Mr. Dooley met Mr. Hennessey on the sidewalk, and, walking across Astor Place, talked something like this: "It was a grand matin', Dooley," said Hennessey.

"It was all av that, Hinnessy," responded Dooley. "I cheered mesilf hoarse. That was a fine sentiment expressed by the speaker anint the alliance av America wid crool England. Phwat fur should we form an alliance wid the tyrant? An', Hinnessy, did ye notice the rousin' way the boys cheered whiniver the speaker mentioned ould Oireland or the Shamrock or sweet Erin, an' the way—"

Hennessey (with enthusiasm)—Aw, but it was a rare grand matin', Dooley. But phwat do yez think av thim gittin' up a conspiracy to form an alliance—

Dooley (disgustedly)—"Hinnessy, ye're always gittin' off the p'int. How can a matin' be a matin' if ye've nothin' to shtart it wid. Hiv yiz got the price av a beer, Hinnessy?"

Whether these were the exact words of Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Dooley, or if these were their real names, they voice the sentiment expressed in various ways.

**A Good Man Gone**

We are in receipt of the following from a Southern California subscriber:

"Kindly remove the name of Mr. Joseph Surr, Coronado, California, from your subscription list, as this loyal and true-hearted Briton passed away at his home in Coronado, on October 7th, this year, charging his family to give his love and sincerest thanks to all his fellow exiles from his beloved England, for the continued kindness he had experienced from them during his residence of twenty-one years in California, where he arrived from London in his sixty-third year."

Modern House Painters and Decorators. Estimates submitted on any kind of work at the most reasonable terms compatible with good work. Artistic Wall Papers. Write, call or telephone

**The J. Llewellyn Co.**

SUCCESSORS TO THE G. W. CLARK CO. S. F.  
San Francisco Wall Paper  
Show Rooms

530 SUTTER ST. PHONE MAIN 715  
OAKLAND Wall Paper Show Rooms  
1325 BROADWAY, Opp. the P. O.  
PHONE MAIN 1108

**Scottish Societies****CALEDONIAN CLUB.**

THE Caledonian Club of San Francisco has re-elected its officers for another year, the only change being in the directorate. The officers are: D. D. McRae, Chief; D. J. McFarland, First Chieftain; F. F. Finlay, Second Chieftain; Jas. H. Duncan, Third Chieftain; J. W. Cameron, Fourth Chieftain; Dr. A. J. McDonald, Physician. Club Directors are: R. McD. Murray, Neil Lindsay, D. McDougald, R. B. McClellan, Allan McDonald. Scottish Hall Directors, A. M. Macpherson, D. D. McRae, J. M. Duncan, Jas. Gorie and J. E. McFarlane.

The annual banquet will be held at the Occidental Hotel on the 19th inst., and promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

**THISTLE CLUB.**

THE Scottish Thistle Club will hold its twenty-fourth Grand Annual Hogmanay supper and ball Saturday evening, December 30, 1905, at Lyric Hall, Eddy street. The games committee is actively engaged in arranging for same and promises a gala night. Royal Chief George W. Paterson will preside. This will be his last official act as Royal Chief of the club, as he has decided to retire from active work in the club. Ever since he joined the club, now some twenty-two years, he has taken a most active interest in the club's affairs, and has through his efforts provided some of the greatest entertainments and exhibitions ever given by any organization in this city. Through his efforts the club has been brought to a high standard of excellence and it is "up to" his successors in office to see that the present standard is maintained. He has been importuned to accept some other office in the gift of the club, but has declined. Feeling that he has performed his part successfully and well, he desires rest henceforth. That he will be missed there can be no question.

The annual election of officers takes place Thursday evening, December 14, 1905, and a very lively contest is assured. May the best man win.

**CLAN FRASER, 78—O. S. C.**

THE clan is busy at work on the preparations for the great celebration of Burns' anniversary, to be held January 25th. There will be a variation in the programme this time, full particulars of which will appear in our next number.

The event of the present month has been the election and installation of new officers, the successful candidates being as follows: Chief, John Hood; Tamist, D. Mowatt; Chaplain, Hugh Fraser; Secretary, T. Forsythe; Treasurer, M. L. Crowe; Financial Secretary, Thos. Wilson; Senior Henchman, Jas. Sinclair.

The world famous singer, Jessie MacLachlan, will shortly appear again in San Francisco after a successful tour of the Antipodes, and Clan Fraser is taking a very active interest in the event, naturally, having introduced her to the Pacific Coast.

**PATRIOTIC SCOTTISH FAMILY.**

At a recent meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of this city, Ailsa May Livingston Dunn, infant daughter of ex-President P. Livingston Dunn, was elected a life member of the society. The Dunn children were all made members as soon after birth as possible. This makes the eighth life member from the two branches of the Dunn family who are now on the roll of the St. Andrew's Society.

When the holiday season is over and you get down to the practical, common-sense affairs of life, don't forget that there is one place in the city where you can get that suit dyed or renovated—or your wife her feather boa cleaned, curled or dyed—to your satisfaction, and at a price which you will admit is reasonable. The place referred to is the old-established house of John F. Snow & Co., main office 1869 Mission St.; city office 12 Grant Ave.

**JESSIE N. MACLACHLAN**  
Queen of Scottish Song**Native  
Sons' Hall**

MASON ST.  
San Francisco

**Dec. 26**  
**Dec. 28**

After a highly successful tour of Australia and New Zealand, this world-renowned Scottish prima donna will appear as above, en route home, under the auspices of Clan Fraser, No. 78, O. S. C.

ADMISSION, 50c. A FEW RESERVED SEATS, \$1.00. Tickets at the door; or in advance from The British-Californian office, 927 Market St.; King's Grocery, 2575 Market St. and 1101 Valencia St.; Chas. Adams, 214 Stockton St.

**LEST YE FORGET**

A reminder that MARSHALL'S

**RED CROSS CEYLON TEAS**

at 50c per lb. are the best value in the city. Direct Importers

**Marshall's Indo-Ceylon Tea Co.**

218 Third Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Tel. Main 199

**BLAKE, MOFFITT & TOWNE**

DEALERS IN

**PAPER**

55-57-59 First Street, S. F.

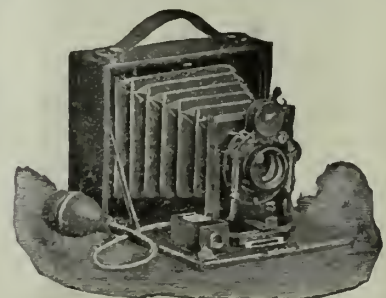
BLAKE, MOFFITT & TOWNE  
Los AngelesBLAKE, McFALL CO.  
Portland, Or.**W. F. Roberts**  
Proprietor**FIRST-CLASS  
MEATS**

Fish, Oysters, Crabs,  
Poultry, Etc.

2817 California St.

Near Broderick

Tel. West 891 San Francisco

**H. J. SHILLCOCK****Photo Apparatus and Supplies**

For the Professional and Amateur  
837 MISSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO



## A Patriotic Poem.

At a recent celebration in British Columbia some Canadians objected to the liberal display of British flags. The editor of the *Cranbrook Herald*, an American by birth, took issue with them, reading them a fine sermon on patriotism. This called forth many approving comments from readers of the paper—among the letters being the following from Mr. F. Clifford Harris:—

Editor, *Cranbrook Herald*: Nothing I have read recently has pleased me so much as your common-sense, fairminded remarks on the flag issue. It does one's heart good to know that the true American spirit is alive with its contempt for disloyalty to the flag which should mean so much to every son of a free country. There is much unnecessary ill feeling created through the deplorable ignorance of the slovenly minded. Unfortunately a country is frequently judged by its exports, and a country seldom exports its best. When the real people meet there is none of the dangerous, silly, ill feeling so deplored by every true son of the red, white and blue, and your remarks, coming from the source they do, are pleasantly significant to the patriotic Britisher.

I enclose you a few lines in verse suggested by your leader. If you will be good enough to forward me a few copies of the paper in which it appears I shall be glad, also a couple of the copies of the current issue; I want to send them home, one to Mr. Chamberlain.

## "The Dear Old Flag."

Show me the man of British breed  
Who feels no loyal thrill  
When, up aloft, to foes or friends,  
The Union jack a message sends,  
Defiance, or good will.  
Show me the man, who, born beneath  
The dear old emblem of the free,  
Can ever hold another rag  
Above the noble, dear old flag,  
And what d'you show to me?  
A living thing without a soul,  
Mis-named and called a man—  
A cheap, white livered weathercock,  
Mistrusted by the good old stock;  
Despised of all his clan,  
For, whether born on Britain's shore  
Or 'neath colonial skies,  
Each son of Britain's empire true  
Will pay a loyal tribute to  
The grandest flag that flies,  
Honor the gallant Stars and Stripes,  
Honor the tricolor,  
Honor the flag of brave Japan—  
But every man who is a man  
Honors the old flag more.  
What sort of blood runs in the veins  
Of him who turns his back?  
Mark that man, boys, now then, a cheer!  
Hats off, you sons of guns, d'you hear?  
Hats off to the Union Jack!

—F. Clifford Harris.

A Chief Justice, on hearing an ass bray, interrupted Curran in his address to a jury by saying: "One at a time, if you please, Mr. Curran." Subsequently, while the judge was charging the jury, the ass recommenced braying, whereupon the advocate said: "Does not your lordship hear a remarkable echo in court?"



CALL FOR

**Dawson's  
Perfection  
Scotch Whisky**

QUALITY—a feature  
PERFECTION—the motto

**CHAPMAN & WILBERFORCE**  
SOLE AGENTS  
123 California St., San Francisco

## Hogmanay and Auld Yule.



There is still an attempt to hold the night of Hogmanay in rural districts of Scotland, but the attempt is feeble and tame compared with old times. No more do we see the children parading the streets of towns and villages with blackened faces, and clad in hideous-looking garments, shouting as they went the old familiar lay:—

Rise up, guidwife, and shak' yer feathers,  
Dimna think that we are beggars—

We're but children come to play;

Rise up and gie's oor Hogmanay,  
Oor feet's caul, oor shune's thin;

Gie's a picce an' lat's rin!

The children on Hogmanay night were allowed a special license on their behavior, and the old people as well as the young joined in harmony to provide for their innocent amusement. Auld Yule, another social function, which falls to be held on the 5th of January, 1906, has almost entirely passed away. Nevertheless it was regarded with no little ceremony in olden times—in fact, the actual festival began on the previous night, and continued throughout the following day. On the night of the 4th of January the young men and maidens of their respective districts were invited to some friend's house, where they were treated with sowens, which they relished heartily. Playing at cards and dancing were then engaged in till an early hour in the morning, when the young men hastened forth to engage in a frolic that would be altogether out of the question at the present day, for what was termed innocent amusement then would undoubtedly be treated as crime in the eyes of our present-day authorities.

All the sowens left over from the feast were gathered into pails, and, thus armed, the young men set out to besmear the doors and windows of the houses they chanced to come across on the way home. So far from being offended at this unsolicited attention of the midnight rambles, the good dame of the house took it in good part, and, in fact, they thought themselves slighted if they did not receive the attention given to their neighbors.

On the 5th of January (Auld Yule Day) every kind of work was laid and a general holiday voted. The forenoon was generally spent in visiting one another, getting and giving a dram in turns. A shooting match was held on some neighboring farm in the afternoon, while in the evening a raffle took place in the country smithy—haddock, sweets and tobacco being raffled for with dice and cards, the ladies, of course, coming in for a large share of the sweets. The proceedings generally terminated with a dance, which was carried on till morning.

## Los Angeles vs. Santa Monica.

On Thanksgiving Day the Los Angeles eleven went down to Santa Monica to defeat at cricket, if possible, some of the British contingent of Santa Monica. The result was 143 Santa Monica and 84 Los Angeles, and this is a record of two innings of the Los Angeles men and only one of the Santa Monica. After the defeat, players, friends and followers all adjourned to a building in Santa Monica known as the Casino, where a plentiful collation of cold meat and trimmings served to ameliorate the strained feelings of the Los Angeles crowd. After the refreshments a genuine smoker was instituted and many of both sides, by speech and song, entertained the host until late at night. Mr. Fripp, the organizer of the Santa Monica Cricket Club, came in for much praise and compliment on account of his sacrificing efforts in establishing the institution. E. R.

The amount spent in charity by the Church of England every year amounts to the enormous total of nearly eight millions sterling.

Phone POLK 2731

**ISAAC PENNY**  
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

Store, Office and Bank Fittings. Estimates Given on all Classes of Work.

**412 O'FARRELL ST.**

Above Taylor

San Francisco

**Edison Phonographs and Records** delivered anywhere free on receipt full amount retail price; largest stock Edison records west of Rockies; send for circulars.

**Peter Bacigalupi - Wholesale & Retail**  
786 Mission Street San Francisco

It will pay you to purchase your Bicycles at

**THE CYCLERY**

504 Stanyan Street and 1973 Page Street

We are Agents for all the leading makes, and sell them at prices ranging from \$20 to \$100.

**Second Hand Bicycles from \$5.00 up**

All kinds of Bicycle Sundries in stock, such as Tires, Coaster Brakes, Bells, Horns, Lamps, etc.

**W. E. LEE, Proprietor**

(Member Pickwick Lodge S. S. G.)

**THE LYCEUM**

AN ACCREDITED

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

For the University, Law and Medical College, Etc.

This school is well known for its careful and thorough work. We have excellent teachers, hence we give excellent courses. Come and be with us. We prepare you well. References, President Jordan or any Stanford professor.

**L. H. GRAU, Ph. D., PRINCIPAL**

Rooms 333-346 Fifth Floor

Phelan Bldg., S. F.

**CHARLES WOOD**  
IMPORTER OF  
**FINE SHOES**

Agency BILTWEEL \$2.50

and \$3.00 Shoes for Men.

NELSON'S CUSTOM FIT

\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5 Shoes

324 KEARNY STREET, Near Bush

**LADIES and  
GENTLEMEN**

WHEN YOU DRINK

**..TEA..**

— DRINK —

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S**

CELEBRATED

**CEYLON TEAS**

Sold in one-half and one pound tins only by every Grocer in the World.

**WILLIAM CLUFF COMPANY**

Wholesale Distributors for Pacific Coast  
SAN FRANCISCO



James Everard's Breweries

New York, U. S. A.

## James Everard's CANADA MALT LAGER BEER

is brewed according to old fashioned German methods. The best grade of Bohemian hops and Canadian malt are used. This superb beer contains no preservatives of any description. Chemical analysis published in our monthly, "The Master Grocer."

Sold and recommended by  
**Goldberg, Bowen & Co.**

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast



*The Special Displays of  
Holiday Merchandise,  
and the savings to be  
made in California's  
Grandest Christmas  
Store, are worth travel-  
ing many miles for—*

*The Emporium*  
San Francisco California.

### BENJAMIN HEALEY

Attorney at Law

530 California St., San Francisco

PHONE MAIN 5965

### Chamberlain's Cordial Response.

IT WILL be recalled by our readers that last July the Grand Lodge, Pacific Coast Jurisdiction, Sons of St. George, then in annual session, adopted resolutions indorsing the fiscal policy of the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, and delegated Past Grand President Chas. W. Pope, who was about to visit England, to present an engrossed copy of the resolutions to Mr. Chamberlain in person.

Mr. Pope arrived in England early in August, and was well received at Westminster and at the Birmingham home of the great reformer, but unfortunately, Mr. Chamberlain had left for the continent the day before his arrival. Mr. Pope, however, transacted his business with Mr. Chamberlain's representative and was assured that a personal message would be sent direct to him by Mr. Chamberlain on his return.

This letter has now reached Mr. Pope at San Francisco. After regretting the pleasure that he had missed by not being able to receive Mr. Pope personally, Mr. Chamberlain goes on to say:

"I have been much encouraged by this and similar evidence of the confidence of so many of my fellow-countrymen settled in other countries.

"In accordance with your request, I forward a photograph, signed and addressed, which I venture to hope the Grand Lodge may be willing to accept as a proof of my sympathy with their objects and appreciation of their good-will."

The photograph of himself which Mr. Chamberlain sends is a large and handsome one, and was taken specially to send to the Pacific Coast, none suitable for the purpose being on hand. It shows the honorable gentleman in better condition than he was two or three years ago. In his own handwriting Mr. Chamberlain has written on the mount the following words:

"To the Grand Lodge of the Order of Sons of St. George, San Francisco, California."

Beneath the picture is the signature: "J. Chamberlain, October 18, 1905"—and this sentiment: "Joint heirs and kinsfolk, leagues of waves nor length of years can part us."

Mr. J. A. Barlow, the well-known Oakland art dealer, has put a handsome and costly frame around the picture, which is now on display at Mr. Pope's office, 11 Montgomery street—an object of much interest to Englishmen, and admirers of Mr. Chamberlain in general.

Mr. Pope is naturally much pleased with the success of his mission, and will take pride in presenting the picture to the Grand Lodge at its next session. All the leading English papers have had notices of the event, which shows that Pacific Coast opinion is considered over there.

Mr. Pope observed conditions closely in England and Scotland, and despite some unemployed, he found the people prosperous and happy. He considers it as good a country as any on earth for the young man to make his way in, having found no closing of opportunities since he was last there years ago.

### Australian Club.

The Australasian Club now meets every second and fourth Thursdays at their club rooms, 15th and Market streets. Castro street cars pass the door. All bona fide Australians are welcome.

The club gave a pleasant musicale on November 9th. President C. T. Abbott reminded the gathering that it was King Edward's birthday anniversary, and called for "three cheers for the best king the world has produced," which were heartily given. Dancing was indulged in, and refreshments were served.

### Model School for Boys.

Near Mission San Jose is Anderson Academy, a thoroughly modern and an admirably equipped school. The beauty of the grounds, its high standard of scholarship and its true home life have secured the esteem of many. The Principal is gratefully remembered by former pupils because of the extraordinary influence he has had on their lives. A naturalized citizen, he retains the sturdy Scotch principles which make him a stimulating example of honor and uprightness.

## Lloyd's Register

—OF—

### British and... Foreign Shipping

THIRD FLOOR

303 California St., San Francisco

Plans and Specifications Prepared for all  
Types of Ships and Steamers

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON

Established during the reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1741

### FIRE AND LIFE

Subscribed Capital.....\$ 2,250,000 00

Assets ..... 19,254,000 00

Surplus to Policy Holders...\$4,026,875 90

### U. S. Branch Statement

Fire Assets..... \$1,526,160 28

Liabilities ..... 894,613 52

Surplus to Policy Holders beyond  
Capital and all Liabilities..... 631,546 76

## GATTON, BELL & CO., General Agents

HENRY HOMES SMITH, Manager

406-410 California Street, San Francisco

## CALIFORNIA BANK

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Branch—23d Avenue

Wemyss Park, Manager.

### OFFICERS.

D. Edward Collins..... President  
J. W. Phillips..... Vice-President  
Frank H. Brooks..... Cashier  
George S. Lackie..... Assistant Cashier

### DIRECTORS.

D. Edward Collins. J. W. Phillips. Wm. Rutherford.  
Anson Barstow. J. P. Taylor. W. W. Whitman.  
Benjamin Smith

Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold.  
Correspondents—Laidlaw & Co., New York; Continental National Bank, Chicago; San Francisco National Bank, San Francisco; Bank of California, San Francisco.

## Dr. George Adam

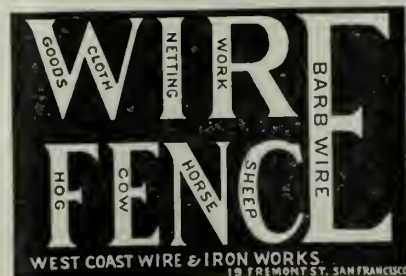
PHYSICIAN TO CLAN FRASER

OFFICE  
PHELAN BUILDING  
ROOM 146 THIRD FLOOR  
HOURS  
1 TO 3 AND 7 TO 8 P. M.  
SUNDAYS, 1 P. M.

RESIDENCE  
1196 GREEN ST.,  
NEAR HYDE  
HOURS  
8 TO 9 A. M. AND 5 TO 6 P. M.  
TELEPHONE EAST 471

## HEALD'S

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco—Bookkeeping, shorthand, typing languages, telegraphy, English branches, civic, electrical and mining engineering, etc.; day and night sessions; new catalogue free.





## Daughters of St. George.

**B**RITANNIA LODGE, No. 7, conducted a very successful bazaar and dance at 161 City Hall avenue on the 6th inst., realizing a neat sum for the benevolent fund from the sale of articles kindly donated by the sisters. The attendance was large both afternoon and evening and all who participated greatly enjoyed the function.

D. D. W. G. President Miss Annie Rogers of Golden Gate Lodge No. 78, of Oakland, has installed the officers of Britannia Lodge as follows: W. P. P., Mrs. B. J. Goss; W. P., Mrs. J. Booth; W. V. P., Mrs. S. Hagan (pro tem); W. Financial Secretary, Mrs. R. Meadows; W. Recording Secretary, Mrs. B. Foster; W. T., Mrs. G. C. Muehlner; W. Chaplain, Mrs. M. Burrows; W. F. C., Miss E. Jennings; W. Sec. C., Mrs. B. Hooper; W. I. G., Miss J. Mosier; W. O. G., Mrs. M. A. Corder.

At a recent meeting District Deputy Worthy Grand President Mrs. J. G. Davis was presented with a very handsome piece of silver by the sisters of No. 7, with many floral offerings, in appreciation of her efficient services during her term of two years. Mrs. Davis made a suitable acknowledgment.

Officers elected by Empress Victoria Lodge No. 142 are as follows: W. P. P., Mrs. M. Lopes; W. P., Mrs. J. Putney; W. V. P., Mrs. Jones; W. Financial Secretary, Mrs. H. Williams (re-elected); W. Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Creba (re-elected); W. Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Burchell; W. Chaplain, Mrs. E. Harrison (re-elected); W. First Conductress, Miss L. Kidd; W. Second Conductress, Mrs. Mabel Luce; W. Inside Guard, Miss B. Murley; W. Outside Guard, Mrs. M. Jewitt (re-elected); Organist, Mrs. H. Williams; Trustees, Mesdames S. E. Johnson, Emma Witts and P. A. Williams.

The installation took place on the 11th inst., and was conducted by Deputy Miss Rogers before a large audience. The retiring president was presented with a handsome badge of her office.

On the 13th inst. Empress Victoria held its annual "Holly" party, entertainment and dance, which was well attended and a huge success, the program being one of exceptional merit. The lodge has had a prosperous term and the members are more than pleased with the progress they are making.

## Eureka Britons.

The Eureka section of the B and A. U. recently held a re-union of members and British residents in Pythian Hall. Mr. T. D. Petch presided and made the address of welcome, in which he set forth the objects and aims of the society.

The program which followed was long, but nevertheless entertaining from start to finish. It consisted principally of old English songs, patriotic and sentimental, which being familiar to most of those present, were given in the regular old English style, with everyone joining in the chorus.

Among the songs were "Trafalgar Bay" and "Nancy Lee," by Henry Way; medley of English songs and "The Way to the Zoo," by Wm. Heasman; "Soldiers of the King," and "Jack's Come Home Again," by Arthur Way; "Home Again," by E. J. Holt, and "Stromboli," by Charles Duck, who was also the accompanist for the other singers.

Speeches and remarks carrying the sentiment of unity for the two great nations were interspersed between the songs. Harry Way and James P. Hopkins told of their experiences in the British navy about the time of the Crimean war. George Keeling feelingly responded to the toast, "The Land of Our Adoption," the keynote of his remarks being love for the mother country and loyalty to the land of adoption, which is made possible by the friendship of the two nations. Walter Kildale in a brief speech also voiced this sentiment. Thomas Langford spoke an eulogy of Nelson. William Crook responded briefly to a call for a speech, taking as his subject the training of young men, and Mr. J. A. Barlow, a visitor from Oakland, made a ringing speech on British liberty.

The present value of property owned by the Y. M. C. A. in well-equipped buildings all over the world is £6,876,594.

## British-Californian Society.

The society held its annual meeting in San Jose in October. Officers for the ensuing term were elected. W. H. Heron was re-elected President by the unanimous expression of the society; Mr. Andrews was elected Vice-President, Miss Sheriffs was re-elected Secretary and C. J. Cromarty was elected Assistant Secretary. The incumbent, Mr. Taylor, was elected Treasurer. The election of officers was followed by a musical and literary program.

The society has secured Hale's Hall for its future meetings, and will meet on the fourth Wednesday of each month instead of the last Friday.

The November meeting was well attended and proved very enjoyable. An interesting talk was given by Ernest Fox upon the impressions he received while recently visiting in Great Britain. G. Alexander Wright of San Francisco, First Vice-President of the British-American Union, also made some very pleasing remarks upon the subject of British societies in California. Mrs. G. Alexander Wright, President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the British American Union, was also present.

A violin solo by Master Willie Jones, accompanied by his sister on the piano, was so well performed that he was compelled to respond to an encore. The next number consisted of a violin duet by Leo Sullivan and Dr. Burns. Prof. Mitchell and Mr. Dunstan sang a beautiful duet and responded to an encore.

The question of a banquet was discussed and referred to the Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, after singing "God Save the King."

## A Christmas Appeal.

We are in receipt of the subjoined communication from Consul-General Bennett, and trust that the appeal will meet with generous response:

"Editor, BRITISH CALIFORNIAN: May I ask you to kindly insert in your bright and valuable paper, which reaches so many British homes in California, a Christmas plea for the British Benevolent Society?"

"Now that the cold weather is on, many distressing cases of old and sick people are coming to light, and the society is hard pressed to meet them all. Any contributions, no matter how small, will be thankfully received and gifts of clothing for the shivering men, women and children, many of them ill, who are crowding to the office, would be most acceptable. The latter will be called for on receipt of a post card if they cannot be sent direct to the society's office, 520 Battery street.

"Yours faithfully,

"C. W. BENNETT,

"President British Benevolent Society."

## Why Hearst Dissented.

Editor, BRITISH CALIFORNIAN: The San Francisco Examiner of November 28th says, in referring to the visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to New York, that "The people he saw were not Americans, . . . for real Americans paid no more attention to Battenberg and his brass buttoned officials than they would to a circus parade," etc.

If this were true it would be a disgrace to Americans, for the British people treated the United States naval officers "right royally" when they visited England recently, and every educated man knows that there are no more manly or gentlemanly men on earth than the officers of the British navy, while Prince Louis—whom I have had the pleasure of meeting—is a most courteous, modest and distinguished officer.

But the Examiner tells a deliberate falsehood and contradicts itself in its issue of December 3d under headlines that read: "The Very Choicest Names in New York's 400 to Meet Prince Louis of Battenberg."

It is true that the most loyal and manly Americans courted the Prince's society, but Billy Hearst and his associates were not invited! The only excuse imaginable for their presence among British naval officers would be to polish their boots. H. T. A.

The cotton factories in Lancashire spin enough thread in six seconds to go round the world.

Facsimile of Label (the name and motto in red)



The leading Scotch Whisky  
Quality Always Maintained  
Best Value in the Market

**FORBES BROS., Agts.**  
307 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Main 5369 Box 175, Builders' Exchange

## Ralston Iron Works

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Architectural and Ornamental Iron Work

Vaults, Crestings, Fire Escapes, Etc.  
Doors, Shutters, House and Cemetery Railings

222-224 HOWARD STREET, near Beale  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WM. MITCHELL

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS  
AND CIGARS

Select Goods. Family Supplies a Specialty.

515 MARKET STREET

Telephone Main 1630 SAN FRANCISCO

A Remarkable  
Offer - Read It

We want your magazine business,  
and we'll earn it by fair dealing  
and bargain prices.

Success	-	-	-	\$1.00
Woman's Home Companion	-	-	-	1.00
Pacific Monthly	-	-	-	1.00
Foot-Loose	-	-	-	1.00
Orchard and Farm	-	-	-	1.00
Practical Engineer	-	-	-	0.50
British-Californian	-	-	-	1.00
Total				6.50
Our Price				\$3.25

If this combination doesn't suit you make up your own lists and let us quote you figures on them. We do not expect your business unless we can do as well or better than any other agency. If you are near us call, or send us word and we'll send our representative,

P. C. SUB. and ADV. AGENCY  
1935 Kern St. FRESNO, CAL.



# Eagleson's

Fancy Shirts  
Neck Dress Underwear, Etc. Hosiery

Reliable Goods at Popular Prices

SAN FRANCISCO

748-750 MARKET STREET and  
242 MONTGOMERY STREET  
SACRAMENTO - 717 K Street  
LOS ANGELES - 112 S. Spring Street

## GEORGE E. MILLER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

633 Commercial Street  
Bet. Kearny & Montgomery

Store and Office Fitting a Specialty  
TELEPHONE GRANT 248

H. WILLIAMSON (Pickwick)

## PACIFIC BUILDING AND JOBBING CO.

Carpenters and Builders  
Office and Store Fittings

511 FIFTH STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
TELEPHONE FOLSOM 577

## C. HOULT & CO.

507 KEARNY, near California St., SAN FRANCISCO

### TRUSSES

SHOULDER-BRACES  
and SUPPORTERS

All Kinds of Instruments for Club-Feet, Knock-Knees  
Bow-Legs, Weak Ankles

PHONE BLACK 4325

Elastic Stockings for the Cure  
of Enlarged Veins of the Leg

Removed from 405 Powell Street

## CALIFORNIA UNDERTAKING CO.

Funeral Directors

713 POST ST., Near JONES

Tel. East 1283

## WHITE STAR LINE

New York Queenstown & Liverpool

Sailing from New York and Liverpool  
Wednesdays and Fridays

### TWIN-SCREW FAST EXPRESS AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

	Length
Oceanic . . . . .	17274 tons 705 feet
Majestic . . . . .	10147 582
Teutonic . . . . .	9984 582
Adriatic (building) . . . . .	24000 726
Baltic . . . . .	24000 726
Cedric . . . . .	21035 700
Celtic . . . . .	20904 700
Arabic . . . . .	15801 600

Accommodations and Service Unsurpassed.  
THE BALTIC, CEDRIC, AND CELTIC  
ARE THE LARGEST VESSELS IN  
THE WORLD

### Boston, Queenstown & Liverpool

and  
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS VIA THE  
AZORES

#### Twin-Screw Passenger Steamships

	Length
Republic . . . . .	15378 tons 600 feet
Cretic . . . . .	13507 601
Cymric . . . . .	13096 600
Canopic . . . . .	12097 600
Romanic . . . . .	11394 575

Excellent Accommodations. New Service.

## Dominion Line

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, HALIFAX,  
PORTLAND and LIVERPOOL

### SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION

For first-class, second-class and third-class passengers. Passenger accommodation on the upper decks. Well ventilated, large rooms and spacious promenade decks.

For rates, sailings, plans and further particulars, apply to

C. D. TAYLOR,  
Passenger Agent, Pacific Coast  
21 Post Street San Francisco

ESTABLISHED 1858

TELEPHONE SOUTH 47

## CRAIG, COCHRAN & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
AND EMBALMERS

429 GOLDEN GATE AVE.

LADY ATTENDANT SAN FRANCISCO

## ALLAN LINE

New Fast Steamers

	TONS
Virginian, turbine engines, triple screws, 12,000	
Victorian, turbine engines, triple screws, 12,000	
Bavarian, twin screws, 10,376	
Tunisian, twin screws, 10,576	
Ionian, twin screws, 9,000	
Corinthian, 6,226	
Sicilian, 6,284	
Artarian, 4,309	
Pretorian, 5,800	

28 steamers, aggregating 158,026 tons.

LIVERPOOL Regular weekly service from Montreal (St. John and Halifax in winter.) Highest class passenger accommodation by this service for all classes. Moderate rates.

LONDON & HAVRE (France) Regular sailings from Montreal during season of navigation. No first cabin carried by this service.

GLASGOW Montreal to Glasgow weekly; Port-land to Glasgow (in winter); Boston to Glasgow; Philadelphia to Glasgow; New York to Glasgow; fortnightly. Saloon, second cabin and third class passengers carried by the New York and Philadelphia service.

For further particulars apply to

ALLAN & CO.  
Gen'l Western Agents

174 East Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

CHILBERG STEAMSHIP AGENCY  
SEATTLE, WASH.

R. R. RICHIE, 617 Market St., San Francisco

## TONKIN

PHOTOGRAPHER

1227 and 1490 Market Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Church 994

Residence, 806 Polk Street

## H. J. LLOYD

High Grade Monuments, Etc.

1705 HARRISON ST., SAN FRANCISCO

CARVING AND LETTERING DONE WITH PNEUMATIC TOOLS



## WM. WALKER

Manufacturer of PIANOS and ORGANS

Tuning, Repolishing and Repairing

1259 Mission St., S. F.

## SPRATTS PATENT



DOG BISCUITS  
REMEDIES  
SOAP

"Sanitas" Disinfectants

Factory and Offices

NEWARK, N. J.

Branches - ST. LOUIS, MO.

AND

1324 Valencia St.

San Francisco, Cal.

Send for free copy of "DOG CULTURE."

GEORGE W. LUNT.

Telephone: MISSION 7

HENRY C. BUNKER

FUNERALS QUIETLY CONDUCTED BY

## BUNKER & LUNT Undertakers

2666 MISSION STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO

Mission Masonic Temple

Embalming a Specialty

Lady Attendants

## ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

Valencia St., near Junction of Mission St., San Francisco  
Incorporated in 1871

C. D. HAVEN, President. A. N. DROWN, Vice-President  
SIDNEY M. VAN WYCK, Jr., Secretary  
VEN. JOHN A. EMERY, Treasurer

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

RT. REV. WM. FORD NICHOLS, A. N. DROWN, C. D. HAVEN,  
VEN. JOHN A. EMERY, WM. H. CROCKER, WM. MINTZER,  
WARREN R. PORTER, R. A. HOLCOMBE.

REV. J. F. TRIVETT.....Superintendent

This is a General Hospital under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, for the treatment of all diseases except those of a contagious nature. The buildings are warmed throughout by steam radiators and well ventilated. The new Gibbs Pavilion is practically fire proof. The surgical operating rooms are complete in all of their appointments.

An X-RAY EQUIPMENT has recently been added



I. S. R. Tevendale Nell Lindsay

## Tevendale & Lindsay WINES and LIQUORS

536 SACRAMENTO ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Red 5069





### British and American Union.

CALIFORNIA in all her richness of soil and climate and scenery was portrayed in fascinating fashion to the members of the Union at their regular monthly meeting on the 1st inst.

Clarence E. Edwards, of the California Promotion Committee, was the lecturer, and he made a very interesting talk, bringing out some facts about California which were new even to old residents. Mr. Edward H. Kemp, a member of the Union, did the lantern work in a highly creditable manner. Seldom have dissolving views been presented to better advantage. An original poem on California, recited by the author, Mr. Neville, was a feature of the entertainment.

President F. W. D'Evelyn presided, and in a bright introductory address pointed out the foolishness of prospective settlers buying California land in London, without knowing what they were paying their money for. He cited numerous cases where this lack of ordinary business precaution had resulted in disaster.

The hall was filled to its capacity, and the evening was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the Union.

### THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the B. and A. U., which was held at the Occidental Hotel on the evening of November 9th, was well attended and in every respect a great success. The dinner was good, and there was not a dull item in the program. Wit and humor and sound sense characterized the speeches, while the singing was of the highest quality. The numbers were as follows: British and American airs by the B. and A. U. orchestra; Toast, "The Leaders of the English-speaking World—The President, The King"; The American and British national anthems, by the company; Toast, "The Emperor of Japan," proposed by British Consul-General Bennett and responded to by the Japanese Vice-Consul; Contralto solo by Mrs. Walter Longbotham; Toast, "The Land We Live In," responded to by Congressman Duncan E. McKinlay; Baritone solo by Mr. Harry Fossey; Toast, "The British Empire," responded to by Mr. Austin Lewis; Soprano solo by Mrs. Henry B. Lister; Toast, "Our Country Sections," responded to by Mr. W. S. Heron, president of the British Californian Society, San Jose; Tenor solo by Mr. Dan M. Lawrence; Toast, "The Ladies," responded to by Mr. Wm. Greer Harrison. Accompanist, Mr. Edgar Bayliss.

President Frederick W. D'Evelyn acted as toastmaster, and set a lively pace for the speakers by his witty sallies, and altogether unconventional introductions. Nobody said what he had come prepared to say, thus there was a spontaneity and brightness about the proceeding as refreshing as novel. Mr. Heron of San Jose in particular was good, being goaded into making the effort of his life by the chairman's sly digs at the Scotsman's modesty and his love of taking a back seat. Mr. Heron's address sparkled with wit and good humor and kept his auditors in convulsions of laughter. Mr. Wm. Greer Harrison was introduced by the chair as a gentleman whose experience with the ladies "is as international as mine is suburban." Needless to say the chair got it back "good and hard" when the responder for "The Ladies" took the floor.

A good point in Congressman McKinlay's address was that Britons do not come here as foreigners, but of right, that there had been no revolution, but rather an evolution, for this was still a land of British institutions and British liberties.

Mr. Lewis took the ground that the British Empire as at present constituted is the youngest of nations—the proudest, most powerful and most progressive—the secret of its strength being its free colonies, rather than its wealthy conquered territories.

The Woman's Auxiliary was well represented by officers and members. The Stockton section was represented by Messrs. Rushforth and Reynolds, two of its leading officers.

Much credit for the unqualified success of the affair is due Chairman G. Alexander Wright and Messrs. Thomas Butcher, R. H. Grey, Thomas Bradbury, Frank C. Price, Henry B. Lister, F. D. Brandon, T. C. West, and J. H. Coates of the Committee of Arrangements.

### The Woman's Auxiliary.

The ladies of the auxiliary to the British and American Union are arranging to give a 500 and whist party in January next. The date and place are yet to be decided upon, but the price of tickets has been fixed at 25 cents. Good prizes will be offered.

Mrs. Bruker, the former Corresponding Secretary, having found the duties of the office too much for her, Miss Bessie Wright has kindly consented to serve in that capacity. Communications will reach her at 2329 Pacific Avenue, Alameda.

### \$100,000 to Advertise California.

The Southern Pacific Company has placed with the *Sunset Magazine* management \$100,000 to advertise California in the Eastern magazines and newspapers. Painters, writers and photographers have been busily at work, drawing page designs, writing truthful pen pictures, blocking out attractive effects for pages of display and entertaining descriptive articles that are appearing in a hundred or more of the principal publications of this country. A pamphlet announcement, telling of some of these things, is being sent to hundreds of thousands of people interested, and a book of rare color prints, fine engravings and carefully prepared text, entitled: "The Road of a Thousand Wonders," is to be sent out to all who may make inquiries.

Our readers should send for a copy of this truly beautiful work. It gives a comprehensive idea of California and is just the thing to forward to friends at home. Send to Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 431 California street, San Francisco.

### Doing a Good Work.

The Transatlantic Society of America, with headquarters at 248, The Bourse, Philadelphia, is doing a good work by investigating statements of an anti-British nature in the American press, and issuing its corrections in pamphlet form for general distribution. Recently the society has spread broadcast the denial of a British M. P. that he had predicted an Anglo-American war, also a report showing the falsity of a fake Hindoo doctor's charge of deplorable conditions in India. One of the society's papers is a reprint of Mr. Arthur Johnston's letter to the *BRITISH CALIFORNIAN*, showing what prevents a more rapid development of the British and American friendship.

These pamphlets and others of an equally important and interesting nature are for free distribution, and copies may be obtained by sending a stamp for postage to the Secretary, Mr. Theo. C. Knauff, at the address given above.

### Carmania Proves Speedy.

The Cunard line steamer Carmania, the largest turbine steamship afloat, recently arrived at New York on her maiden trip, having averaged nineteen and one-half knots.

The Carmania is of 20,000 tons register, 675 feet long and 75 feet beam and has accommodations for 3,000 passengers.

To explain why aspirates are dropped in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Bishop of Bristol, lecturing at Leeds, said that it was the practice of the early Roman-Britons who inhabited those parts not to sound the "h."

M. C. BAKER, President

W. R. BAKER, Sec'y & Mgr.


TELEPHONE GREEN 481

**M-C BAKER AND SON**  
INCORPORATED

EXPERT LOCKSMITHS & ELECTRICIANS  
HARDWARE & ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

37 SECOND STREET  
TWO DOORS ABOVE WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

MODEL MAKING



MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR EXPERTS

## "DOMESTIC"

Pre-eminently the Sewing Machine for Family Use.

All makes Rented, Repaired and Exchanged.

**J. W. EVANS, Agent**

1021 MARKET STREET

Phone South 296

### To Employers.

In order to employ fellow countrymen and assist deserving applicants to the British Benevolent Society, employers are notified that they can procure men for any capacity in the office, store, factory, etc., from the San Francisco Employers' Agency, 514 Starr King Building, San Francisco, Cal. Telephone Private Exchange 216. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given.

## CLICQUOT

Is better than any other CHAMPAGNE, provided it be the GENUINE, direct from France.

"It is not tied with a string."

Each bottle bears this LABEL:



### CURIOS, Antiquities, Bought and Sold

Indian Stone Knives, Relics, Carvings and Idols in Ivory, Stone, Bronze, etc. War Clubs, Spears, Bows.

### INDIAN STONE ARROW AND SPEAR POINTS

Masks, Baskets, Bolos, Mats, Skulls of all Nations, Cal. Wild Flowers, Mineral Specimens, Works of Art.

### HEADS and HORNS of Animals, War Medals

Native Body Ornaments and Dress, Ancient Flint Guns and Pistols, Coins, Shields. Antique Silver and Armor, Shells. Send for Photos. Wholesale Dealer.

Nathan Joseph, 604 Merchant St., S. F., Cal.

## The Anchorage

SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS

Good Cookery, Cozy Gaslit Rooms; Living Springs, Woods and Splendid Scenery.

RATES \$10.00 AND \$12.00

English Proprietors

Address GIFFORD HALL, PATCHIN, CAL

## MRS. A. KNIGHT

New and Second-Hand Furniture  
BOUGHT AND SOLD

For many years in business on Mission St., between 5th and 6th. Was noted for her bargains, and these can be had at the new store

New Yumyum Wire \$2.00  
698 Valencia St., cor. 18th, S. F.



**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

Transacts the Largest Fire Insurance Business of any Company in the World. Funds Over \$53,000,000.00  
**ROLLA V. WATT, Manager Pacific Coast Department**  
 Royal Insurance Building, Pine and Sansome Sts., S. F.

**Pacific Saw Manufacturing Co.**  
 123 BEALE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.


Saws and Machine Knives of Every Description On Hand, or Made to Order. Sole Manufacturers of the Hatch Pruning Saw.

**Fire and Accident Insurance**  
**Royal Exchange Assurance**  
 OF LONDON  
 Assets exceed \$25,000,000 Losses Paid, \$189,000,000  
**FRANK W. DICKSON, Manager**  
 Cor. Sacramento & Sansome Sts. San Francisco

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED  
**THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.  
 London office, 60 Lombard Street, E. C. New York office, 16 Exchange Place.  
 Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000.  
 AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER \$90,000,000.  
 Branches of the Bank: British Columbia, 12; Yukon Ter., 2; Manitoba and N. W. T., 30; Eastern Canada, 65; United States, 5.  
**SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, COR. CALIFORNIA AND SANSOME STS.**

**DOREY & CUNNINGHAM**

Men's Underwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves, Neckties,  
 Etc. The Best Makes Only in Stock

**509 MONTGOMERY STREET 4 MARKET STREET**  
**302 MARKET STREET Phone Main 1812**

BOOKS, OLD AND NEW. Libraries Bought. School Books

**HOLMES BOOK CO.**

SAN FRANCISCO STORES  
**731-733 Mission Street 1149 Market St.**  
 Los Angeles Store, 257 S. Main Street  
 Bet. Seventh & Eighth

**CONTINENTAL****Building and Loan Association**

Established in 1889

Subscribed capital	-	-	-	\$12,000,000 00
Paid in Capital	-	-	-	2,000,000 00
Profit and Reserve Fund	-	-	-	250,000 00
Monthly Income	-	-	-	over 100,000 00

**ITS PURPOSE IS**—To help its members to build homes, also to make loans on improved property, the members giving first liens on their real estate as security.

To help its Stockholders to earn from 8 to 12 per cent. interest on their stock, and allow them to open deposit accounts bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Home Office: 301 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

WM. CORBIN, Secretary and General Manager

FOR TICKETS TO AND FROM

**The Old Country**

BY THE BEST LINES AT LOWEST RATES;  
 AND FOR DRAFTS ON PRINCIPAL CITIES..

GO TO **Thos. Cook & Son**

CHIEF OFFICE,  
 LUDGATE CIRCUS  
 LONDON, ENG.

**621 Market St.**  
**San Francisco**

**PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.**

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<b>Architects.</b>		
WRIGHT & POLK.....	124 Sansome St.....	Bush 297
<b>Attorneys.</b>		
WEST & de JOURNAL.....	54, 55, 56 Crocker Bld'g .....	Drumm 84
AUSTIN LEWIS.....	325 Montgomery Street.....	Black 3074
T. E. K. CORMAC.....	119 Bush Street.....	Red 3451
Attorney, Solicitor, Counselor, Proctor and Advocate.		
HENRY B. LISTER.....	414 Mills Bldg.....	Bush 348
Attorney and Notary Public; general practice.		
Residence, 1337 Twelfth Ave., Sunset; Phone Fell 1334.		
P. H. ATKINSON.....	Petaluma.....	Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and Notary. Solicitor of the Supreme Court, England.		
<b>Physicians.</b>		
F. W. D'EVELYN.....	109-111 Phelan Bldg.....	Bush 95
E. W. THOMAS.....	439 Third Street.....	Red 2481
E. H. MERCER .....	1508 Market St.....	Howard 881
S. INGELBY HARRISON.....	Starr King Bldg., 121 Geary..	Private Ex. 216
WILLIAM S. PORTER.....	1111 Washington St.....	Oakland
J. RADFORD FEARN.....	1163 Clay St.....	Oakland.....Main 432
<b>Hospitals.</b>		
McNUTT HOSPITAL .....	1220 Sutter St. ....	East 14
<b>Dentists.</b>		
J. WM. GINNO.....	234 Post St.....	Black 4234
A. E. SYKES.....	369 Sutter Street..	John 4291
NAT. T. COULSON.....	401-3-4, Grant Bldg., Market and Seventh Sts.	
H. Gr. TRUEMAN.....	308 Examiner Bldg., formerly of Murphy Bldg.	
MARTIN J. LEWIS.....	404 Third St.....	Bush 350
<b>Certified Public Accountants.</b>		
C. V. ROWE.....	183 Crocker Bld'g.....	Main 3098
(London, England, Correspondents: A. A. Yeatman & Co., Chartered Accountants. 2 Coleman St., E. C. London, Eng.)		

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
<b>Tea, Coffee, Etc.</b>		
JOHN MARSHALL.....	218 Third Street.....	Red 4608
<b>Monuments, Headstones, Vaults, Etc.</b>		
A. H. MACNUTT.....	374 Brannan Street .....	Black 5137
<b>Locksmiths, Electrical Repairs and Mechanical Supplies</b>		
M. C. BAKER & SON.....	37 Second St.....	Green 481
<b>Opticians, Consulting and Manufacturing</b>		
GEO. C. KEMP (Oxford Diploma).....	2002 Market St.....	Page 1682
<b>Books, Stationery and Notions.</b>		
MRS. C. M. GEMMILL.....	2606 Sutter St., near Baker.....	Geary 2343
<b>Butchers</b>		
W. F. ROBERTS.....	2817 California Street.....	West 891
<b>Bakers and Confectioners</b>		
GLOBE BAKERY.....	3065 Sixteenth Street.....	Kate 4028
<b>Undertakers</b>		
JAMES HAGAN.....	325 Thirteenth Street.....	Mission 11
<b>Hardware, Twines, Etc., Sewing Machines</b>		
W. E. JACKSON.....	612 Montgomery St., nr. Clay.....	Red 192
<b>Plumbers and Gas Fitters</b>		
J. GOMERSAL.....	13 Polk Street .....	Howard 691
<b>Stereopticons—Lanterns and Slides For Sale or Hire</b>		
ED. H. KEMP.....	116 Stockton Street.....	Black 5475
<b>Painters and Paper Hangers</b>		
W. T. Maynard.....	13 Polk Street.....	Howard 691

**OAKLAND.**

<b>Artistic Picture Framing</b>		
J. A. BARLOW.....	369 Twelfth St.....	Red 2689
<b>Seeds and Flowers</b>		
PIEDMONT FLORAL AND SEED CO..	1217 Broadway.....	Main 603

DR. O'DONNELL'S MINERAL SPRINGS, GLEN ELLEN, CAL., have unsurpassed curative properties. Situation and climate ideal. Write for terms. Dr. O'Donnell, 1021 1/2 Market St., San Francisco.

WALTER N. *Brunt* Prints Everything  
 FROM A CARD TO A BOOK.

Cor. MISSION & SECOND STREETS, S. F.

**LASH'S BITTERS**  
 TONIC LAXATIVE



### Sons of St. George

ON DECEMBER 2d, 1905, the installation of officers of Burnaby Lodge, San Francisco, took place before a large number of members, Worthy District Deputy Grand President Wm. Clack and Worthy Grand Messenger Thos. Butcher conducting the ceremonies. The officers for the ensuing term are as follows: W. President, George Burrows; W. Vice-President, A. Lawson; W. Secretary, Thomas Wood; W. Treasurer, W. H. Williams; W. Messenger, George H. Greaves; W. Assistant Secretary, Jos. E. Potter; W. Chaplain, S. G. Darby; W. Assistant Messenger, A. J. Finlayson; W. Inside Sentinel, Alfred Brereton; W. Outside Sentinel, Richard Moesby; W. Organist, S. H. Mitchell; W. Trustee, R. Leach; W. Physician, Dr. E. W. Thomas.

Reports for the term ending November, 1905, show a very gratifying increase in funds and membership. Immediately after the installation a splendid program of song, speech and story tended to keep a large audience until the midnight hour sounded. Those who contributed were Messrs. Jones, Autalerus, Butcher, Jose and Jefferies. Bro. Richard Leach recited the death scene in Henry VI with dramatic effect. Refreshments of various kinds, followed by cigars, were distributed by the committee. The Worthy President, Bro. Geo. Burrows, was the recipient of hearty congratulations from his many friends. He joined the ranks of the benedicts on Thanksgiving Day. He has the good wishes of "Old Burnaby."

The wife of Bro. Herbert Jones, Past Grand Treasurer, was recently called to rest. A set of resolutions, expressing the sympathy of the Lodge to Bro. Jones in his bereavement, is now being suitably engrossed, and will be duly forwarded to him.

On December 16th Bro. Butcher of Pickwick Lodge will give a lecture on his recent trip to the old country and various parts of Europe. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present on that evening. P. C. W.

Pickwick Lodge's new officers were duly installed on the 4th inst. by Deputy Grand President Wm. Clack and Grand Messenger Thomas Butcher, as follows:

W. President, Wm. Watters; W. Vice-President, W. Cheetham; W. Secretary, Thos. Poyser; W. Treasurer, Hugh Williamson; W. Messenger, Geo. H. Luce; Assistant Secretary, J. B. Brown; Assistant Messenger, E. A. Atkinson; W. Chaplain, H. Digby Johnston; Inside Sentinel, F. F. Butler; Physician, Dr. S. I. Harrison.

Regret and sorrow prevailed in the lodge when the announcement was made that Capt. F. J. Hunt, one of the earliest members of the lodge, and its first Past President, had passed away at his Alameda home on November 29th, at the age of 63. Deceased was an honest, upright man, a credit to the name of Englishman, and had a host of friends. A delegation from the lodge attended the funeral, and resolutions of condolence have been sent to the family.

Retiring President A. E. Bowcock was presented with a handsome badge of his office in recognition of his faithful and efficient services to the lodge. Brother Thomas Bradbury made the presentation in a suitable address, and Past President Bowcock responded in a few well chosen words. It was Brother Bowcock's last night in San Francisco, he being about to leave on an extended visit to England, and, needless to say, he was given a flattering "send-off." Brother H. Digby Johnston led in the expressions of good will, making a neat address, and others followed.

A short but choice program was then entered upon. Musical numbers were contributed by Hugh Williamson, A. R. Pryor, W. Cheetham, A. Meredith and C. Stott, with H. W. Gerrans at the piano. Selections on the graphophone by Brother W. T. Maynard were a much appreciated feature, the machine being an unusually good one and the selections choice. An excellent collation, with drinks, was served in the banquet room. Bro. Wm. Clack had charge of the evening's entertainment.

Pickwick Lodge has had a good term, having made a considerable gain in membership and funds.

The press correspondent of Albion Lodge, Oakland, regrets very much that his article

for last month's edition was sent too late for publication. It was carelessness on his part, and he blames no one but himself for the omission.

Albion Lodge, however, still plods away and is increasing in membership, and the prospects are particularly bright. In passing, it might be stated that on "Trafalgar Day" this Lodge joined with Derby Lodge of Alameda, and celebrated the event in very fitting style, the hall being crowded to the doors.

On November 7th the "Albion Choral Society" gave their first concert in Gier's Hall, under the leadership of Prof. James Pollitt. The affair was a huge success. The singers are all members of the Order, and for the short time that they have been organized they have done remarkably well. The following comprise the membership of the society: Dr. Williams, J. Taylor, G. Sully, T. Booth, F. Taylor, J. Moore, J. Casson, H. O. Watson, W. W. Richards, M. Jones and J. Carter.

On Tuesday, November 21st, Albion Lodge held a special meeting, to which the whole of the Lodge came out in force, numbering 200 members. The occasion was a special class initiation, which has been instituted and put through by the officers of the Lodge. Twenty-one new applicants were admitted to membership.

A large delegation was present from Derby Lodge and the company was also favored with the presence of the Past Grand President, Chas. Pope of San Francisco, who recounted his experiences on his recent European tour and who presented for inspection the portrait of the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Pope's remarks were received with great favor, and a date has already been set at which he will deliver a lecture along the lines of the politics, labor and social conditions of the British Isles. Judge Samuels, who is a new member of the Order, made an eloquent speech, at the close of which the whole house rose en masse and sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The balance of the evening was taken up in song and general hilarity. Refreshments were served by the officers of the Lodge. The company dispersed in the wee sma' hours, and each and every one voted the evening one of the most enjoyable ever spent in this, the most successful and harmonious term in the history of the Albion Lodge.

On the 6th inst. District Deputy Grand President J. A. Barlow installed Albion's new officers, as follows: President, L. C. Robinson; Vice-President, G. Sully; Messenger, J. Carter; Treasurer, F. W. Wheeler; Assistant Secretary, A. E. Orton; Assistant Messenger, J. Moore; Chaplain, R. Peddie; Inside Sentinel, F. Taylor; Outside Sentinel, T. Reeves; Organist, J. Pollitt; Trustees, J. Lancaster, G. Fake, F. Phillips; Physician, Dr. Herrick.

Retiring President A. H. A. Smith was presented with a beautiful gold watch fob, set with a diamond, by his appreciative fellow members, amid much enthusiasm. After the installation the new President invited all to stay and have a good time, which they certainly did. J. M.

A belated report of Derby Lodge's (Alameda) celebration of Trafalgar Day reached us just after we had gone to press last month, and we regretted the circumstance for the affair was on an elaborate scale and was one of Derby Lodge's best successes. The famous signal, on a large canvas, was kindly loaned by Brother Fred Miller, and proved of much interest. The following named contributed either songs or addresses to the excellent programme: Grand President Wm. Meek, A. F. Smith, F. D. Brandon, Thomas Butcher, Geo. Burrows, Brothers Andrew, Watson, Hutchings, Bell, Ormesby, Jones, Carter, Robinson, and Joste. Refreshments were served. Albion Lodge, Oakland, participated.

Officers elected for ensuing term by Derby Lodge are as follows: President, Dr. E. T. Hosford; Vice-President, E. W. Stretch; Secretary, E. James; Treasurer, John Larkin; Messenger, F. Smith; Chaplain, Frank Laner; Physician, Dr. E. T. Hosford; Inside Sentinel, S. J. Dawes; Outside Sentinel, Harold Miller; Trustee, A. W. J. Gibbs.

Derby Lodge has to regret the death of Bro. S. H. Mogee, one of its charter members.

Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, had a big gathering last open-meeting night, the occasion which brought the members together being the presentation of some fine brushes and cases to Brother Rogers of the Pasadena lodge. This gentleman is a comic singer of rare ability, and it was in recognition of his many kindnesses in coming to Los Angeles to sing for us that the gift was made. Brother Sharp made the presentation. "A "smoker," with refreshments, followed. Six new members were made on that evening.

Efforts are now being made by interested and diligent members to increase the lodge membership to 200 before the end of the year. A gold medal is promised by Bro. Meek to the one who obtains the largest number of applications.

The new officers of Royal Oak Lodge are: W. President, James T. Payne; W. Vice-President, C. E. Packman; W. Secretary, E. Cooper; W. Treasurer, W. Meek; W. Messenger, T. K. Adlard; W. Assistant Secretary, W. W. Meggett; W. Assistant Messenger, J. J. Whitehead; W. Chaplain, H. Riley; W. Inside Sentinel, H. W. Dodson; W. Outside Sentinel, J. Townsend; W. Trustee, F. Shaw.

The eighth annual entertainment given by Jubilee Lodge, Sacramento, was a well attended and very enjoyable affair. There were a number of exceptionally fine features in the programme, one of them being stereopticon views of Cornwall, with brief explanations by Wm. Bath. These were received with enthusiasm, many of the scenes being familiar to those present. Illustrated songs entitled "The Holy City" and "Ben Bolt" were other very fine numbers contributed by L. A. Madden. "The Silent Violin," also illustrated, was well rendered by Harry Hilbert. Musical specialties by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maynard, character impersonations by the same versatile entertainers, vocal solos by J. F. Fitzgerald, rag times by Arthur Parra, tenor solos by Joseph Kennedy, vocal duets by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Madden, tenor songs by O. M. Toomey, vocal selections by the Hilbert Bros., "The Death of Nelson" and the "Archer's Song," by Geo. Reynolds, and orchestral selections completed this incomparable programme.

It was the opinion of a visiting brother from San Francisco, who has traveled much, that Jubilee Lodge has the finest array of talent in this jurisdiction, and that it knows best how to conduct an entertainment.

Dancing concluded the jollification. The committee of arrangements was composed of Brothers A. C. Morehouse, Wm. H. Button, F. R. Pulford, L. A. Madden, H. Maynard, W. P. Boyce, A. D. Fern, W. J. Gribbin, W. H. Hugo and W. Wicks.

The Lodge has had a successful term, and is looking forward to even greater progress.

Jubilee Lodge's new officers for the term are: Past President, Fred Harris; Worthy President, Robert Anderson; Worthy Vice-President, R. E. Button; Worthy Secretary, William H. Button (eighth term); Worthy Treasurer, Thomas H. Stillwell; Worthy Chaplain, Joseph Beer; Worthy Messenger, L. A. Madden; Assistant Secretary, William P. Boyce; Assistant Messenger, A. D. Fearn; Inside Sentinel, Charles Wicks (second term); Outside Sentinel, A. J. Ikin; Trustee, W. Meldrum; Ed Hall, Pianist (third term).

The members of the Lodge gave a housewarming in the form of a ladies' night last Thursday evening to inaugurate the opening of the lodge in its new rooms at Firemen's Hall.

President of Burnaby Lodge, Geo. Burrows, has gone into double harness. The happy bride was, prior to the event, Harriet Richens, the popular chaplain of Britannia Lodge, Daughters of St. George. They were married on Thanksgiving Day, and received numerous and costly presents, and many congratulations. Thos. Butcher filled the role of "best man."

## T. MUSGRAVE & CO.

Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewelers

2995 Sixteenth St.

Telephone White 381

SAN FRANCISCO



## Directory of British Societies.

### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.  
Grand President...W. Meek, 602 San Pedro, Los Angeles  
Grand Secretary...T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer...T. W. Butcher, 1704 Market St., S. F.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

##### BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President.....Geo. Burrows  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood

##### PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 220 G. G. Ave.  
W. President.....Wm. Watters  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

#### OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President.....L. C. Robinson  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

#### ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.  
Worthy President.....Dr. E. S. Hosford  
Worthy Secretary, E. James, 2044 Alameda Ave.

#### SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President...I. Knight, 135 White St.  
Worthy Sec'y...E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

#### NEW ALMADEN

##### GENERAL GORDON LODGE, No. 286.

Meets Tuesday evenings.  
Worthy President.....W. H. James  
Worthy Secretary.....S. F. Carter

#### SACRAMENTO.

##### JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at 1014 Eighth St.  
Worthy President.....R. Anderson  
Worthy Secretary.....W. H. Button, 900 M St.

#### GRASS VALLEY.

##### VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President.....J. H. Ralph  
Worthy Secretary.....M. W. Argall

#### LOS ANGELES.

##### ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 121 1/2 S. Broadway.  
W. President.....Jas. T. Payne  
W. Secretary.....Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave. 52 W.

#### PASADENA.

##### ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Pythian Hall.  
Worthy President...A. G. Herring, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary...T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

##### BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night, 161 City Hall Ave.  
Worthy President.....Mrs. J. Booth  
W. F. Sec...Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom St.

##### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Monday evenings at Alcazar Building,  
120 O'Farrell Street  
Worthy President.....Mrs. J. Putney  
Wy. F. Secty...Mrs. H. Williams, 436 Walnut.

#### LOS ANGELES.

##### VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres.....Mrs. A. Musgrove  
W. Sec...A. E. Bowles, 1092 Pine Ave., Long Beach

##### Australasian Coo-ee Club.

Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Market and  
15th Sts., (take Castro St. car).  
President.....I. R. C. T. Abbott, 693 Sutter St.  
Secretary.....D. R. Seid, 409 Grove St.

### BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

Object: To relieve distress amongst Subjects  
of the Empire in California.  
Bis dat qui cito dat.

The Empire expects that every man will do his  
duty.

H. M. Consul-General, President ex Officio.

A. F. Chambers, Secretary.

Office: British Consulate-General,  
San Francisco.

### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The St. Andrew's Society was organized September, 1863, by the Benevolent Scotchmen of San Francisco, for the purpose of assisting the deserving poor of Scottish blood. It meets every Monday Evening, at Scottish Hall.

President.....Y. C. Lawson  
Treasurer.....D. R. Wilson  
Recording Secretary.....G. St. J. Bremner  
Financial Secretary.....R. D. Colquhoun  
Board of Relief—John M. Duncan, James Kay.

### CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets twice a month on the first and third  
Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall, S. F.

Chief.....D. D. McRae  
1st Chieftain.....D. J. McFarland  
2d Chieftain.....F. F. Finlay  
3d Chieftain and Secretary.....Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain.....J. W. Cameron  
Physician.....Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
Directors—Neil Lindsay, R. McD. Murray,  
Allan McDonald, D. McDougall, R. B. McClellan.

### SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday  
evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief.....Geo. W. Paterson  
Chieftain.....Geo. Dow  
Recorder.....Alex. E. Carlisle  
Treasurer.....Geo. W. Miller  
Financial Secretary.....M. S. Morrison  
Property-man.....R. Rintoul  
Sergeant-at-Arms.....D. Girdwood

Trustees.....{ John Ross  
J. Donaldson  
J. W. Davidson

### CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.

#### OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

#### BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$50.00

#### FEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief.....John Hood  
Secretary.....T. Forsythe

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Clan Fraser meets on the second and the fourth Friday afternoons at Findlay's Hall, 3445 Seventeenth street. Mrs. Alex. Brown, President, 3391 Eighteenth street.

### CLAN MACDONALD (of Glencoe) OAKLAND, CAL.

Meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.),  
Fraternal Hall, 14th and Washington Sts.

Chief.....A. G. Rhodes  
Secretary.....A. Proctor, 814 33d St., Oakland

### The British and American Union.

827 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

PREAMBLE—Recognizing that the people of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, and share the same ideas of freedom, humanity and progress, it shall be the object of this Union to strengthen and make permanent the political, social and commercial bonds which unite the two nations.

Any person of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Friday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

President, F. W. D'Evelyn, 109 Phelan Bldg.;  
Corresponding Secretary, T. C. West, Crocker Bldg.; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market St.; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy, 213 Sansome Street.

#### Woman's Auxillary, B. & A. U.

Meets first and third Mondays at 2 p. m.; Sherman-Clay Hall, 223 Sutter street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. G. A. Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Bessie Wright, 2329 Pacific Ave., Alameda; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Muhliner.

#### Cymrodorion Society.

Meets on second Thursday. Pioneer Bldg. President...Rees P. Daniels, 419 Parrott Bldg. Corresponding Secretary, ..... R. J. Hughes, 1210 Magnolia St., Oakland

Telephone Folsom 1773

### The "Abbotsford"

LAURISTON & FOSS.

English Ale and Porter on Draught

122 Eddy Street, Between Mason and Taylor, San Francisco

### THE RIO VISTA

253 THIRD STREET

Between Howard and Folsom

New House. New Furnishings. Latest Improvements. Unequaled.

200 Rooms

Rates 50 cts. to \$1.50 per day. \$2.50 to \$8.00 per week

Mrs. Emma Olafsen, Proprietress

### The Thomas Sanitarium

Medical, Surgical, and Maternity cases received. Prices moderate; accommodations first-class.

X-Ray Examinations and Pictures Made.

2235 POST STREET

BETWEEN SCOTT AND DEVISADERO STS., S. F.

DR. E. W. THOMAS, Physician and Surgeon

### W. R. WHYTE SHORTHAND REPORTER TYPIST

Crocker Building, S. F.

### Panamas BLEACHED and BLOCKED Alexander

1061 MARKET 505 SUTTER  
423 SUTTER STREET, near Powell

FOR

## Fine Groceries

—AND—

## Table Delicacies

GO TO

# IRVINE BROS.

1302 Polk Street  
1441 Stockton Street  
570-572 Howard Street  
263-265 Fourth Street

*Choice Goods, Low Prices and Courteous Treatment are the only recommendations they have to offer.*



Telephone Brown 516

## The Palms Restaurant

...and Lunch Place...

783 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

ED. E. HESSE, Proprietor

### A. E. BUZARD

M. R. C. V. S., London, England

#### VETERINARY SURGEON

Cor. Post and Fillmore Streets

Advice by Mail \$1.00

SAN FRANCISCO

#### ALL ANIMALS TREATED

TELEPHONE WEST 636

Thoroughly equipped hospital for all animals

TELEPHONE JESSIE 443

### J. H. WILEY

DEALER IN

## FURNITURE

Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Etc.

931 MISSION ST. NEAR FIFTH

## H. LE BARON SMITH BRITISH-AMERICAN TAILOR

Also a fine line of Ready-made Clothing

320 Bush Street - - San Francisco

### CARPETS!

## John Watts

PHONE  
JESSIE 321

#### LONDON CARPET PLANNER

Reliable Carpet Cleaning, Laying, Renovating  
and Alteration Works.

Office, 410 McAllister Street

Bet. Polk and Van Ness, S. F.

Bordered or plain linoleum and oil cloth laying. Carpets  
taken up, altered, sewed and relaid at short notice.  
Spots taken out of carpets. Dealer in new and  
second hand carpets. Estimates given.

Phone Bush 845

## GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

Importers of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES AND  
PURE OLIVE OIL

412 and 414 Sacramento Street  
San Francisco

Pacific Coast Agents

M. RICCI & CO.

Italian Olive Oil.

HIGH-GRADE CEYLON TEAS

## THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

San Francisco, California

### AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

The recognized

Headquarters

for the

ARMY, NAVY

—AND—

TOURISTS

Convenient to Principal Places of Interest. Excellent Table. Terms  
Moderate. Hot and Cold Baths. Omnibus to Station and Boats.

Specially Recommended by Visitors from Great Britain  
and America.

Geo. Warren Hooper, Lessee

FOR SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT  
TAKE THE OLD RELIABLE

## CUNARD LINE

Established 1840

The Oldest Line Crossing the Atlantic

NEW YORK and BOSTON  
To LIVERPOOL

Calling at Queenstown

RECORD PASSAGE

5 DAYS, 7 HRS, 23 MIN.

WHEN SENDING FOR FRIENDS OR GOING TO  
THE OLD COUNTRY REMEMBER

THE GIGANTIC FAST NEW Tw. Scr. STEAMSHIP

## CARONIA

376 Ft. Long, 21,000 Ts., 21,000 H.P.,  
One of the largest in the World.

THE TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

### LUCANIA & CAMPANIA

620 Feet Long, 30,000 Horse Power.

The Fastest Steamers on N. Y. Liverpool Route

THE FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

### UMBRIA and ETRURIA

525 Feet Long, 14,500 Horse Power

THE MAMMOTH TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

### IVERNIA and SAXONIA

600 Feet Long, 14,150 Tons. Two of the Largest

Steamers that Ever Entered Port of Boston.

CARPATIA } New Twin Screw

CARMANIA } (Building) Triple Screw.

676 Feet Long. 21,000 Tons.

SATURDAY & fortnightly TUESDAY Sailings from New

York & TUESDAY from Boston, Calling at Queenstown.

### New Mediterranean Service

### Gibraltar, Naples, Adriatic.

The Cunard Line has inaugurated a fortnightly  
service from New York direct to Trieste  
and Fiume, calling at Naples, with magnifi-  
cent large new modern twin screw steamers,  
especially fitted for this service. Low rates, in-  
teresting itinerary. Send for Booklet.

SLAVONIA, Tw. Scr. 10,605 Tons

PANNONIA, Tw. Scr. 9,851 Tons

ULTONIA, Tw. Scr. 10,402 Tons

F.G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph, Chicago

S. F. BOOTH, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

OR OUR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

The A. VAN DER NAILLEN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL  
MINING, CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-  
ING, Metallurgy, Cyanide Process, &c. Surveying, Ar-  
chitecture, Drawing and Assaying, 113 Fulton St., one  
block west of City Hall, San Francisco, Cal. Open all  
year. Assaying of Ores, \$25; Bullion and Chlorination  
Assay, \$25; Blowpipe Assay, \$10. Full Course of Assay-  
ing \$50. Established 1864. B. C. Gov. Examinations—  
send for catalogue.

### DARK PLACES MADE LIGHT.

By the use of my Glass Prisms the dark  
portions of offices, stores, factories and  
basements can be flooded with light.

Prismatic Glass does not create light,  
but receives it from the sky, changes its  
direction from slanting to horizontal, and  
distributes it perfectly where needed. The  
cost is small and the benefits incalculable.  
Landlords find it increases rental value of  
property. Send for explanatory circular.

WM. HOLT, 280 Stevenson St., S. F.

City Telephone  
BLUE 1518

City Address,  
2852 MISSION ST., S. F.

## ADAM HANNAH & CO.

### STONE AND MONUMENTAL WORKS

At Jewish Cemeteries and near Cypress Lawn  
Estimates Given on all kinds of Cemetery Works; also  
on Moving Improvements from any of the City  
Cemeteries, and Draying in all its branches.

## IRVING INSTITUTE

Established  
28 years

2126 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Accredited by the Universities. Music, Languages,  
Art and Voice Expression under Masters. Excellent  
Primary Department. Address the Principal.

MRS. EDW. B. CHURCH  
2126 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

### Vincent's Market, Oakland.

Rib Steak, 3 pounds.....25c  
Beef Roast .....8c  
Beef to Boil .....5c, 6c, 7c  
Round Steak .....10c  
Loin Steak .....12½c  
Porterhouse .....15c  
Mutton Chops .....10c  
Shoulder Lamb .....6c  
Legs Veal .....11c  
Legs Mutton .....10c  
Pork Steak .....11c  
Pork Roast .....10c  
Sausages, 3 pounds for.....25c  
Prime Rib Beef .....12½c  
853 Washington street. Phone Main 161.

## G. W. McKEAND

### Searcher of Records

...for Alameda County

OFFICES: 458 Eighth Street  
West of Broadway

OAKLAND

TELEPHONE MAIN 128

Closed week days 7 p. m.  
Saturdays, 9 p. m.  
Not Open Sundays

## Cape Ann Bakery

HUGH HAMILTON

Birthday and Wedding Cakes  
Artistically Ornamented . . .

569 to 577 Twelfth Street, Bet. Jefferson and Clay  
OAKLAND, CAL.

J. C. ESPEJO

J. DE LANCEY

## De Lancey, Espejo & Co.

Dealers in

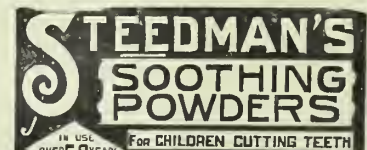
## BOOTS AND SHOES

POPULAR PRICES

Phone Black 7132 Repairing a Specialty  
475 Fourteenth St.

Bet. Broadway and Washington St. Oakland, Cal.

OUR MOTTO—Durability, Comfort and Style.



RELIEVE FEVERISH HEAT,  
PREVENT FITS, CONVULSIONS, &c.  
PRESERVE A HEALTHY STATE OF THE  
CONSTITUTION DURING THE PERIOD OF  
TEETHING.

See that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN,  
Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on  
Government Stamp affixed to each packet  
Sold by all Leading Druggists.

CURTAS  
IS THE NAME WE ASK  
YOU TO REMEMBER  
WHEN ABOUT TO  
PURCHASE A PIANO  
16, 18, 20, O'FARRELL ST. S. F.

BROTHER

## A. W. MARTIN

(BURNABY LODGE)

### FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

319 O'Farrell St., S. F.

TELEPHONE SOUTH 535



## CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

Interest paid on deposits, subject to check, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. Interest credited monthly.

Interest paid on savings deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths per cent. per annum, free of taxes.

Trusts executed. We are authorized to act as the guardian of estates and the executor of wills.

Safe-deposit boxes rented at \$5 per annum and upwards.

Capital and Surplus, - - - \$ 3,035,840.60  
Total Assets - - - 10,346,016.81

OFFICES

Cor. California and Montgomery Sts.  
Safe Deposit Building SAN FRANCISCO

Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS  
Manufacturers of FURNISHING GOODS

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers  
THE "NEVER RIP" OVERALL  
BEST IN THE WORLD

## Murphy, Grant & Co.

GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, LACES, RIBBONS,  
DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLANNELS,  
CLOTHS, COTTONS, LINENS, ETC.  
BLANKETS, CALICOES, UMBRELLAS, CUTLERY,  
SHAWLS, NOTIONS, SMOKERS' ARTICLES,  
STATIONERY, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,  
WHITE GOODS.

Cor. Sansome and Bush Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## You Can't Know Too Much

about California. There is always something new to learn about this wonderful State.

Great plans are being put into operation for the building of California and the West.

## Sunset Magazine

will keep you well informed as to all the latest developments.

Read it regularly. At all newsdealers  
10c. A COPY \$1.00 A YEAR

H O M E O F F I C E S

431 CALIFORNIA STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.  
JOHN F. BIGELOW, Vice President.  
I. W. HELLMAN, Jr., Vice President.  
F. L. LIPMAN, Cashier

GEORGE GRANT, Asst. Cashier.  
FRANK B. KING, Asst. Cashier.  
W. MCGAVIN, Asst. Cashier.  
JOHN E. MILES, Asst. Cashier.

## Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank

OF SAN FRANCISCO

Capital Paid Up.....\$6,000,000.00  
Surplus .....\$3,500,000.00

Total .....\$9,500,000.00

DIRECTORS.

Isaias W. Hellman	E. H. Harriman	Wm. F. Herrin
Henry F. Allen	William Haas	Clarence H. Mackay
John F. Bigelow	I. W. Hellman, Jr.	Louis Sloss
C. De Guigne	James L. Flood	F. W. Van Sicklen
Dudley Evans	Herbert E. Law	Robert Watt

Report of Condition at the Close of Business November 9, '05

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts .....	\$19,578,764.19
United States Bonds .....	6,503,880.32
Other Bonds .....	2,635,591.34
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit, etc.	1,651,953.20
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures...	350,390.45
Money on hand .....	\$4,671,992.15
Due from banks .....	4,380,296.17

Total Available Cash .....	9,052,288.32
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer...	300,002.50

\$40,072,870.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital .....	\$ 6,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	3,839,768.17
Sterling Credits, etc. ....	1,651,953.20
National Bank Notes .....	5,999,997.50
Deposits .....	22,581,151.45

\$40,072,870.32

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

FIRE MARINE  
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

OF LONDON

PALATINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

OF LONDON

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

OF LONDON

Total Combined Assets.....\$ 93,272,054.00

Losses Paid.....\$175,037,374.00

All losses on the Pacific Coast promptly paid through the Branch Office of the Companies. C. F. MULLINS, Manager.

E. T. NIEBLING, Asst. Mgr.

Nos. 416 and 418 California St., San Francisco.

## The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

INCORPORATED AUG. 12, 1859

President .....	JAMES R. KELLY
Secretary and Treasurer .....	R. J. TOBIN
Attorneys .....	TOBIN & TOBIN

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UP

Loans Made on Security of Real Estate in City and County

Hibernia Bank Building

Corner Jones and McAllister Streets, SAN FRANCISCO

## OUR STANDARDS

Sperrys Best Family.

Drifted Snow.

Golden Gate Extra.

Sperry Flour Company